The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible]o. 8,001.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] as follow :—

[illegible] in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

[illegible]		*In Arrear.*
Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
25	Half-yearly	31
13	Quarterly	16
5	Monthly	6

[illegible] Subscribers Up-country.

		In Arrear.
Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
28	Half-yearly	35
16	Quarterly	26
8½	Monthly	7

[illegible]-country Rates include Postage Rates.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] under—

[illegible] insertion	Rs. 5 0
[illegible] do.	,, 2 8
[illegible] do.	,, 2 8
[illegible] and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

[illegible] advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] insertion	8 As. per Line.
[illegible] do.	4 ,,
[illegible] and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

[illegible] Native Languages, double the above.

[illegible] which are to be inserted for [illegible] [illegible].

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] of two or three lines [illegible] to such matters [illegible] Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants [illegible] or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, [illegible] found, &c., &c.

[illegible] Advertisements belonging to any of these classes [illegible]—

[illegible] exceeding [illegible] lines	Re. 1
[illegible] succeeding lines	0-8 As.

[illegible] exceeding five lines will be charged for [illegible] our [illegible] rates.

[illegible] will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, [illegible] in all cases be made in *Cash*.

[illegible] are charged according to the space occupied [illegible] smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] Communications: Each—Rupees 2.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances, [illegible] payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible]."

SHIPPING.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Contract with Government, despatch [illegible] as above with Mails, Passengers, [illegible] Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam[illegible] "ARCOT," 1,782 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible] October [illegible], at 4 P.M.

[illegible] October 1874.			October 1874.	
[illegible]	3	Leaves Tuticorin		11
[illegible]	4	,,	Colombo	12
[illegible]	4	,,	Galle	13
[illegible]	5	,,	Negapatam	16
[illegible]	5	,,	Pondicherry	17
[illegible]	6	,,	Madras	19
[illegible]	6	,,	Coconada	21
[illegible]	7	,,	Vizagapatam	22
[illegible]	7	,,	Bimlipatam	22
[illegible]	8	,,	Gopaulpore	23
[illegible]	9	,,	False Point	24
[illegible]	9	Arrives at CALCUTTA		26

[illegible] and China can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] from intermediate ports for transhipment at [illegible] Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which [illegible].

[illegible], 2,002 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander, J. H. [illegible] despatched as an Extra Steamer on SATURDAY [illegible] 1874, at 4 P.M. calling at all the above Ports.

N.B.—[illegible] be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

[illegible] and Passengers at Busreh, to and from [illegible] Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation [illegible].

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] despatch a Steamer every week to the [illegible], calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

[illegible], 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. [illegible] despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd October.

[illegible] October 1874.			October 1874.	
Leave [illegible]	2	Leave BUSREH		21
[illegible]	6	,,	Mahomerah	21
[illegible]	7	,,	Fao	21
[illegible]	8	,,	Bushire	23
[illegible]	11	,,	Bahrein	25
[illegible]	13	,,	Linga	28
[illegible]	14	,,	Bunder Abbas	30
[illegible]	15	,,	Muscat	Nov. 1
[illegible]	16	,,	Gwadur	3
Arrive BUSREH	18	,,	Kurrachee	6
		Arrive BOMBAY		9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] in connection with the weekly service [illegible] England, will, during the fair season [illegible] a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, [illegible] an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, [illegible].

[illegible] 605 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September 1874, [illegible].

[illegible] 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] despatched on FRIDAY the 2nd October 1874.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer MEMFI, [illegible] Tons, will be despatched for [illegible] *via* SUEZ CANAL, on or about the [illegible] 1874. This Steamer has only [illegible] accommodation for a small number of [illegible].

[illegible] OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
[illegible]	£40	£19-0
[illegible]	£30	£14-6
[illegible]	£28	£13-7

[illegible] further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply [illegible] Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 16th Sep. 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, [illegible] SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible] ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. [illegible] REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY [illegible] and [illegible] on the 1st [illegible] month.

[illegible], RATES.

[illegible] (through Suez Canal.) [illegible] Class. [illegible] Class.

	1st		2nd	
[illegible]	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
[illegible]	22		8	
[illegible]	22		9	
[illegible]	26		9-10	
[illegible]	28		14	
[illegible]	31		14	
[illegible]	50		14	
[illegible]	50		14	
[illegible]	35		14-10	

Children under [illegible] years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible].

[illegible] STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

[illegible] SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

[illegible] will be fixed and published a day [illegible].

[illegible] information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

[illegible] Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street

[illegible] 1874.

[illegible]OWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. NIZAM,	2,735 Tons,	October 5th.	
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,723 ,,	,, 12th,	to Southampton.
S.S. HYDASPES,	2,984 ,,	,, 19th.	
S.S. BOKHARA,	2,932 ,,	,, 26th,	to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—

"Messina, Naples, Leghhorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

[illegible], the 6th Oct. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd October.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Chintz, Drill, Bed-ticking, Alpacca, Velvet, Net, Handkerchiefs, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the concerned—

The coloured piece goods, consisting of Irish linen, Russian ducks, blue drills, flowered velvet, regattas, chamrou drills, gunum cloths, pieces of coloured chintz, bed-ticking, ganroon cloth, grass cloths, brown Holland, canvas, alpacca, Russell cotton, English table cloths, towels, net, handkerchiefs, merino, red caps, pugrees, muslins, grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, &c., &c.

Carved blackwood furniture, comprising dressing and writing tables, chairs, screens, presses, wardrobes, benches with cushions, lamps, pictures, camp cot, clocks, glass, crockery and plated articles, &c., &c.

Also,

On account of the concerned—

41 dozen of Amontillado Sherry (to be sold off without reserve).

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c. A few articles of furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Grey Arab Horse.
1 Grey Poney.
1 Handsome Bay Arab Brougham Horse, quiet in single and double Harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a Full-toned Piano, &c., &c., at No. 2, Clare Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of M[illegible] Ke[illegible], [illegible] the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best platedware, such as cruet stands, teapot, toast rack, sugarpot, bread and cakes baskets, tables, piano, and chamber candlesticks, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 8 persons, set of camp table in 2 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, teapoys, handsomely carved, circular, pier and work tables, full-backed easy and drawing-room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, Lady's French polish low easy and folding chairs, rich Brussel's carpet, a full-toned grand square piano, a first-rate harmonium, a large sewing machine by Wh[illegible] and Wil[illegible], [illegible] chiffonier, English [illegible] [illegible] dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval [illegible], clothes presses, chest of drawers, Lady's Daven[illegible] [illegible] stand, plated double and treble light hanging argand lamp, book-stands, dispensers, articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Elkington's best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, &c., at No. 20, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Colonel S. Thacker.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Nensey Khyraz, and Feroo Mahomed, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Sullaman Tyab, the Mortgager, the following Landed Property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Bhoosaree Moholla or Baloo Surung Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 63, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-one square [illegible] and one-ninth of a square yard (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Bhoosaree Moholla or Balloo Surung Street, on or towards the north by the house of [illegible] Allee Sullaman, and on or towards the south by a mosque of Oilmen.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—

200 Logs Superior Teak Timber, ex Glasgow.

Also, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder. A quantity of Mill-sawn Timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases Blue Orange White, 25 yards.
1 ditto Wool Spring Muslin.
6 ditto White Ground Prints.
5 ditto Printed Handkerchieves.
1 ditto Paint Brushes.
15 Rolls India Rubber Pipes, 1 inch.
75 Cwts. Red Paint.
2 Cases superior Horn Buttons.
3 Casks Gas Light Globes.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut and straw stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, [illegible] and Breakfast services, best Electro-platedware, Lustres, Table Ornaments, A full-toned solid Mohagany Square Pianoforte, Books, Plants, &c., &c., at No 183, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, early in November at the above mentioned [illegible] the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain wares, Piano, Plants, &c., &c., the property of Dr. W. Thom.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1874.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
[illegible], CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESE, &c., &c.

[illegible] must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
[illegible]gents for Bombay :—TREACHER & Co.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

[illegible] thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern [illegible] of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful appli[illegible] the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has [illegible] our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage [illegible] save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judi[illegible] of such articles of diet that a constitution may be [illegible] built up until strong enough to resist every tendency [illegible] Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around [illegible] attack wherever there is a weak point. [illegible] may [illegible] a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified [illegible] and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Servi*[illegible]

[illegible]TURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give [illegible] process adopted by Messrs [illegible] and Co., [illegible] dietetic articles, at their works in the E[illegible] [illegible] see article in [illegible] *Household Guide.*

[illegible] simply with boiling water or milk.

[illegible] 1-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled [illegible]:—

[illegible] JAMES EPPS & Co.,
[illegible] CHEMISTS.
[illegible] Street, and 170, Piccadilly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PARSEE arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND [illegible] BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Agents s.s. Parsee.

Bombay, 25th September 1874.

THE DRAWING of the LOTTERY of the SOCIETY of St. FRANCIS XAVIER will TAKE PLACE at the proximity of the Church at Dabul, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 8 A.M. Ticket Holders are invited to attend.

J. N. FONCECA,
C. M. FIALHO,
E. B. CORDEIRO,
Members of Committee.

Bombay, 25th September 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY which was given by me to Mr. OOD[illegible] HURKA, on the Ninth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, has been THIS DAY REVOKED, CANCELLED, and ANNULLED BY ME.—Dated this 2[illegible] day of September 1874.

મનોર હુરકા.
MUNORE HURKA.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી મધરાજ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પી[illegible] વીવીંગ મીલસ કુંપની, [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th October next, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, 1st Floor No. 3, Church Lane, to confirm the Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held this day.

By Order of the Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુમપની.
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th September 1874.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—In consequence of the present uncertain state of the weather the Committee have decided to postpone the Sports until SATURDAY, the 10th October. The following is the Programme :—

100 Yards Flat Race (open to Members of any recognized Club in Bombay).
200 Yards Hurdle Race.
High Jump, ditto.
Long Jump, ditto.
Putting the Shot, ditto.
Three-legged Race.
150 Yards Handicap Flat Race (for Members of the Football Club only).
150 Yards Football Race.
Drop Kicking.
Office Palkee Race.

A Prize will be given for each event. Gentlemen wishing to compete are requested to send their names and colours to the Undersigned.

W. M. TENNENT,
Elphinstone Circle. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAPOOJEE NARAYEN of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all his estate, right, title and interest, present and contingent, in and to all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, in Old Hunuman Lane, on the south side thereof, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts, and which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —, in the name of Ramchunder Balajee, and is assessed under No. 3, in the name of Pillajee Cashinathjee, deceased, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and fronting thereon by the Old Hunuman Lane aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property of Narrotumdass Narrondass, on or towards the west by the property of Visram Mowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Premjee Chuttoo. All persons having a claim against the estate and interest of the said Bapoojee Narayen in the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim, which will be considered as waived and in all [illegible] against the purchaser.

PRESCOTT & WINTER,
Purchaser's Attornies.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

APARTMENTS in the Fort.—A comfortable HOME is offered to 1 or 2 Gentlemen on moderate Terms. Apply by letter "A. Z.," *Gazette* Office.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

NOTICES.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 15 persons...complete from £280 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £438.
48 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
60 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in case of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICE LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

[illegible] BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & C[illegible]
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S [illegible]
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
[illegible]
STEEL PEN.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with BOARD, for LADIES or GENTLEMEN, in a Private House, by the Day or Month. Address "W. X.," care of this Paper.

Byculla, [illegible] September 1874.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, MR. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

5,000 RUPEES SECURITY.—The ADVERTISER, aged 32 years, with 14 years' experience, and at present holding a situation of trust and responsibility is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDING CLERK, CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, or GENERAL and MANAGING AGENT, from and after the 1st Proximo. First Class Testimonials and the highest References given. Apply to "B.A., L.C.E.," Care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

21st September 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rupees (One Hundred and Twenty-Five) each per SHARE have THIS DAY been MADE by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserve Issue of the [illegible], PAYABLE at the Register Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October 1874, and FRIDAY, the 1st day of January 1875, respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., at our Office, No. 3, Church Lane, 1st Floor of the premises of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., for the purpose of considering the Resolution passed by the Directors at their Meeting held on the 10th instant, for the purpose of voluntarily winding up this Company with a view of transferring the assets, good-will, and liability to a New Company to be formed hereafter.

મુળજી જેઠા ની. કું.
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September 1874.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS OF BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, for the erection of BUILDINGS for a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Plans will be shown and printed Copies of the Contract Papers furnished to Applicants on payment of Rupees (5) Five per each copy, at the Office of the Company. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand, for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection thereof.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .....Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and reinsur[illegible]) [illegible] ,,	[illegible]
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .....Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	7,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	6,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES........ Rs 070-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTION.
COMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662, Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. F. MAN[illegible] in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls.
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles, Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED)
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to bring their business to the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make [illegible] the new means now offered of making announcements [illegible] to the Public.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

BEER MUGS AND GOBLETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
BISCUIT CADDIES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 110
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
CAKE OR BREAD BASKETS, from Rs. 15 to Rs 66.
CANDLESTICKS, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
CLARET JUGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100.
CRUET FRAMES, B. or D., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 120.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.

EGG FRAMES AND STEAMERS, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 100.
EPERGNES & CENTRE PIECES, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200
ICE JUGS, from Rs. 35 upwards.
INKSTANDS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100.
MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50.
MUFFINEERS, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
NAPKIN RINGS, sets from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 10.

PICKLE FRAMES, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
SALVERS AND WAITERS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, from A pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
SARDINE BOXES AND TONGS from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 76.
SUGAR BASKETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.
TOAST RACKS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
SUITES OF FORKS AND SPOONS, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.

A LIST OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description.

SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

INDIAN TEXTURES: ALL GOODS THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

	Rs.	As.
OFFICE SUITS, in every shade of Grey, Brown and Drab, the NEW CHECKS and HEATHER mixtures ....Rs.	25	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED COATS, of the above....	16	0
TROUSERS....	10	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED SAC COAT and TROUSERS, best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, introduced by A. & Co., the only make that retains its colour ...	37	0
FANCY DRILL TROUSERS, a large assortment in various Colours, six for....	28	0
KARKEE or WHITE, of superior quality and make, six for....	30	0

	Rs.	As.
MORNING or VISITING COATS, of Superfine Blue and Black, new ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with rich Silk Braid, and well finished.	30	0
FROCK COATS, for Special Wear. From the light and elastic texture of these Goods, we highly recommend them for this garment ....Rs.	38	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED SAC COATS. This garment from its smart finish is recommended to those who object to a close fitting Coat, and will be found useful when travelling	24	0
BLACK ALPACA OFFICE COATS, to wear without Vest	12	8
LIGHT OXFORD TWEED WASHING COATS, in several Shades	10	0

RIDING SUITS.

WHITE CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES ...Rs.	14	0
WHITE DEERSKIN, thoroughly shrunk	14	0
RIDING COATS of the above materials....	18	0
BEDFORD CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES, in a variety of Shades, Extra Stout Textures, for Hard Wear	25	0
RIDING COATS of the above	32	0
WHITE DOESKIN BREECHES, a special substance for this Country....	35	0
GAITERS of Stout Tan Canvas, leather bound	5	8

DRESS SUITS.

SUPERFINE West of England Cloth....Rs.	75	0
EXTRA SUPER—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge, and well finished....	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for special Wear	7	0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly shrunk.. Rs.	27	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRT	8	8

BADMINTON SUITS.

A COMFORTABLE DRESS for this Great Game made of a Light Elastic Woollen material ... ..Rs.	20	0

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, with the New Catalogue, Posted Free, on application, to Mofussil Residents.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Ross & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of [illegible] Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

CAMPBELL'S
"PLANTATION TOBACCO,"
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.
"PLANTATION WORKS"
DINDIGUL,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

have opened Depots for the sale of their Manufactures, at EAST STREET, POONA,

AND AT APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

These "Cheroot Depots" are in charge of Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Clerks, to whom application should be made.

10 per cent. discount allowed on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cigars.

20 per cent. allowed on Cash purchases of 10,000 Cigars.

Discount is only allowed on the purchase of Cigars made from Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Plantation Tobacco, viz., "A." Brand of Cheroots.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/2 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.
[illegible] Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
[illegible]

NOTIC[illegible]

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 187[illegible].

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.		Credit.	
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather, Elastic Golosh Boots....	11	8	13	0
Ditto Monroe Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots....	14	0	16	0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8	0	9	0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the P. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 100 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA, from Trieste—

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. 6½ per dozen.

HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE, at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen Pints, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT,
28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs.	30 per doz.	qts.
Laubenheimer	,,	15	,,
Steinwein	,,	20	,,
Liebfraumilch	,,	20	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Franda	,,	14	,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,,	28	,,
Vray Canon	,,	18	,,
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.			
Do. Do. Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.			
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of		1 doz.	qts.
Ditto ,, 26 ,,		2 doz.	pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal.. ,,	20	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto ,,	29	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 & ,,	24	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal.. ,,	24	,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry ,,	26	,,
PORT CARBONELL.... ,,	24	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils....Pts. ,,	23	,,
Do. ...Qts. ,,	45	,,
Do. Magnums.. ,,	86	,,
Arthur H. Browning's....Qts. ,,	20	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's ....Qts. ,,	14	,,
Do. ...Pts. ,,	11	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.. ,,	14	,,
Do. Margaux .. ,,	17	,,

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY, ...Rs.	25	per dozen.
Ditto ,,	[illegible]	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 187[illegible].

[illegible] OR SAL[illegible] [illegible] OFFICE.

[illegible]

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, from Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for Bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus, of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweets eat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c, Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princess of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of [illegible] seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, [illegible] every part of India have been found to be [illegible], LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, [illegible] instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of doorway.

SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting heads convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper [illegible], octagon, [illegible].

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and completed in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS,
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved....	30	to	70
,, ditto, and in morocco cases	35	to	120
,, and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	25	to	100
,, ditto, ditto combined, in case....	54	to	1[illegible]
,, BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	170
,, FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	40
,, PAP BOATS	16	to	28
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	11	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	6	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon.... Rs. 200 to 350.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug.... ,, 350 to 500.

ASTHERS WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surroys, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very fine [illegible], chiming quarters and [illegible] hours on sweet toned gongs or repeating [illegible], and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 50 to Rs. 9[illegible]

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 50.

The Mignionette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 4 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA ....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay........D, S. KEMP & Co.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons....	40 ozs.	at	6 0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 0	7	10	0
12 Table Forks....	40 ,,	at	6 0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 0	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons....	11 ,,	at	6 0	3	6	0
1 Soup Ladle....	12 ,,	at	6 0	3	12	0
4 Sauce ditto....	12 ,,	at	6 0	3	12	0
4 Salt Spoons				1	[illegible]	0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	6 0	4	4	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs....				1	5	0
				£57	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of [illegible] per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards, [illegible] Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, [illegible] for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at [illegible] prices.

[illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, Surats quiet but steady, sales 15,000 bales. Spot quotations were unaltered, except for G. F. Ginned Broach, which was 1/16d. per lb. higher. To arrive Fair Westerns, October-November shipment, were quoted at 5¼d., and Fair Coconada, August-September shipment, at 5 5/16 per lb.

To-day's market opened quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 1,000. New York prices were unchanged, the previous day's receipts at the ports being 2,000 bales.

Coffee seems to be fluctuating materially, yesterday's market being given flat and drooping at a decline of 2s. per cwt. Seeds and Oil were unaltered.

The Bank of England return for the week is again favourable so far as it goes, the proportion of reserve to liabilities having advanced from 49¾ to 50¾ per cent. at the same time, from the fact of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills being quoted at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. there is apparently rather more demand for money. Rupee Paper was unchanged and exchange on India was a shade easier.

This morning Consols opened again at 92½; French Rentes at 100; Bar Silver had declined to 57¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has scarcely altered, but if anything there is less disposition to press the sale of Bank Bills and more disposition to purchase private paper. Transactions have been on the most limited scale, especially in private paper, no amount being offered, and appearances so far as Bombay is concerned still favour a decline. The further fall in Bar Silver and the fact of its being shipped in this direction, although only to a small extent, is worthy of notice, as indicating the probability of those shipments being on German account. On Calcutta rates are quite unaltered, and in Government Paper there is nothing doing.

The SHARE MARKET is very quiet for everything except Spinning shares, which are again active and higher. Bank of Bombay and Press shares are dull and lower.

In COTTON nothing has been done on European account to-day, and we merely call the market dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS are unchanged at £1-17-6 to £2 by steam. Sailing vessel no quotation.

PIECE GOODS are steady with only a moderate business doing at previous prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
[illegible]	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,420
[illegible]	500	all	12 p.ct	Do. of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	250	12 p.ct	Do. 2nd Res. Issue	490
[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Do. of Madras	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400
40,000	[illegible]	all	5 pct	Chartered Bk. of I. A. C.	175
[illegible]	[illegible]	12½	8 p.ct	National Bank of India	124
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alexandra Spinning	1,515
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	[illegible] M. & P. Co	2,160
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	1,615
[illegible]	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills	290
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...	Colaba Spinning	1,150
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	70 p.*	[illegible] Spinning	1,410
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	125p.*	Fleming S. W. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	115p.*	Great Eastern	1,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,430
750	1,000	all	60p.*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	4,625
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Madras Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35p.*	Madras U. Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	Manockji Petit's	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Oriental	670
[illegible]	[illegible]	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	150 p.*	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
600	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do. 1/4 shares	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co.	[illegible]
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	[illegible]
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	345

MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN OFFICE, Monday Evening.

THERE is nothing, on consideration, in the course of last week's movements to induce any change in the opinion that money is likely to remain easy during the ensuing cold weather. It is true that Council Bills last week went higher than most people anticipated, and also that Exchange has assumed a firmness that did not, a short time ago, appear probable. The cash in the Bank has also gone down; but, looking to the course and condition of business in India, this firmness in rates for accommodation would appear to be of a temporary nature. The withdrawals from the Bank were mostly in shape of advances on Government paper, and the [illegible] demand upon its resources has every appearance of declining rather than increasing. It is not at all improbable that the few weeks to come before the holidays will show a diminution of business at the Bank. The demand for remittance to England continues comparatively small; and the rise in exchange has been more marked in Bank Bills than in Mercantile Bills. When so small a demand for remittance exists, the Exchange Banks can well afford to put up their selling rates if they can secure an equal, or nearly an equal, advance for their buyings, but the price of Document Bills has not advanced in the same proportion as Bank paper. That being so now, it is not likely rates will advance, when buyers are more in the market, as they must be shortly, [illegible] practically, if not actually; for remitting in [illegible] instead of in bills, will make no difference; and the balancing weight of a million sterling per month in Council Bills is likely to keep rates pretty much as they are.

The [illegible] authorities regarding finance at home inclined, when last mail left, to the belief that money would get dearer there as the year got older, but telegrams of later date advise large receipts of treasure by the Bank of England, and from the incidents of the new Turkish Loan, as detailed in the papers just received, that operation, the only large operation now on the European money markets, is not likely to affect those markets to any extent. Silver according to Reuter, has declined in England to 57-13/16 per ounce, laying it down here at about 1-10 3/16 per rupee; and as it is pretty well known that the market for that metal is weak, any further rise in exchange would attract it out here even at the present abnormally low level of exchange. Everything, therefore, still points to a comparatively low rate for money, and low rates for exchange, during the coming busy season.

The changes shown in the Bank of Bengal's position last week were as follows: The cash had decreased 20 lakhs of rupees, caused by withdrawals of 2 lakhs from the Government deposits and 3 lakhs from the private deposits, augmentations of 4 lakhs in the Investment account and 10 lakhs in the Loans and Credits, against a reduction of 5 lakhs in the Bills Discounted. The minor items account for the [illegible].

EXCHANGE.—[illegible] has [illegible] one-half per cent., and Bank Bills were [illegible] steadily [illegible] even a larger advance, 1-10 3/16; whilst [illegible] have been sold under 1-10½. Credit Bills are generally [illegible] at 1-10½, though some that are [illegible] currently taken by [illegible] a sixteenth higher, and documentary paper was taken first at 1-10 3/16, and latterly at 1-10½. The closing rates of to-day were:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-10 1/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10 3/16
Bank Bills, [illegible]	1-10½
Credit and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10½ to 9/16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10½

PARIS.—The rate for 6 months' sight Document Bills is 2.307.

BOMBAY.—No business is reported in Bank paper, but native bills at 30 days' sight have been negotiated at 8 annas per cent discount.

CHINA.—A small amount of business has taken place in 10-day private paper at 219, and from that to 220 is quoted as the rate.

The Council Bills issued in London last Wednesday gained a further advance of a quarter per cent, the average price being 1-10 1/16.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 19th September 1874.

Open 1,276½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	62,700	10	[illegible]
Merchandise	1,13,217	4	0
Electric Telegraph	[illegible]	0	0
Earth Train	625	0	[illegible]
Total Rs.	1,77,[illegible]	14	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,2[illegible] miles ... Total Rs.	2,32,5[illegible]	14	[illegible]
Decrease Rs.	55,[illegible]	0	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s ITHURIEL, 737 tons, Captain D. Pearson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Gillingwater and two children, Mr J. C. Hall, Mr [illegible], Mr [illegible], and a gentleman. She carried the following cargo:—1,2[illegible] [illegible] cotton, 1,087 bales wool, 3465½ cwts. [illegible], [illegible] sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s India, 656 tons, Captain J. Ayers, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst from Bussorah and [illegible] with the following passengers:—Rev and Mrs Clark and two children, Major General [illegible], [illegible], Colonel Hatch, Colonel Stewart, Captain [illegible], Lieut. Col. [illegible], Colonel [illegible], Mr Halburton, ten servants and twenty five deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From [illegible]—[illegible] packages specie. From Bushire—2 packages [illegible], 219 packages rose water, 11 packages [illegible], [illegible] pcs. [illegible]. From Bahrein—6 packages [illegible]. From Linga—8 packages pearls, 25 packages sharkfins, fishmaws, and shells. From Bunder Abbas—10 packages specie, 1 package silk, 16 packages jeera seed, 58 packages almonds, 7 packages assafoetida, 18 packages dry fruit, 188 packages cotton, 12 packages wool and 3 packages raisins. From Muscat—280 packages dry dates, 42 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, 3 packages specie, and 1 package fruit. From Kurrachee—28 packages indigo, 59 packages wool, and 3 packages raisins.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	India (s)	Ayers	Bussorah, Sept 7.
	St Mobarus	Naceda	Mozambique, Sept 1.
	Parsee (s)	Harrison	Liverpool, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Fairy	Johnston	London & Tuticorin.
	India (s)	Stewart	Southampton.
	Ithuriel (s)	Pearson	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Delhi, to China, &c. Steamer Roma, to Aden, Jeddah and Hodeida.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 24th September, 7-10 A.M.—Steamer Khiva from Aden arrived.

GALLE, 25th September, 2-33 P.M.—Mail Steamer Baroda from Bombay arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FROM LONDON.

Carmarthenshire, 200 pigs lead, Eduljee Shapoorjee & Co.

Tiverton, 7 cases oilmanstores, 1 case bar soap, 1 case cheese, and 1 case bacon, Hormusjee Maneckjee; 13 cases oilmanstores, 1 case hams, 1 case bacon, and 1 case cheese, Bezonjee Furdoonjee.

[illegible] s, 3 cases glassware, Somar Veera.

Ethiopia s, 2 bales paper hanging, Abdool Hoossein Tyabjee; 5 cases cod liver oil, Hajee [illegible] Sahab and Sons; 75 cases clocks, Hussain Dada; 3 packages glassware, Ismail Noor Mahomed; 75 cases window glass, Hassunally Lallanya; 2 cases yellow metal sheets, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 7 [illegible] butter, Ellias Allana; 49 cases claret, Jamsetjee Cooper's Sons; 25 cases claret, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 23 bales rags, H. Pestonjee.

Ithuriel s, 25 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 384 cwts. galls, Tricum Nuthoo; 3 boxes Coolpha oil, Rehimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 159 cwts. coir yarn, Nanjee Khattow; 140 cwts. coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 46 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 166 bales cotton, Vulubbhoy Gopaldass, 25 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 16 cwts. nuxvomica, Tricum Nuthoo.

Parasene s, 60 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 23 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 35 bales wool, Bhanjee Topun; 14 bales wool, Aisen, Riebe and Co.; 30 bales wool, Mahomedbhoy Coorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s, 7 cwts. E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 7 bundles skins, Hajee Mahomed Haji, 8 bales and 1 bundle hides, Mahomed Adomjee.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 900 cwts. rape seed, Aisen, Riebe and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nizam s, 1,269 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Persia s, 150 bags wheat, and 225 cwts. gingelly seed, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s, 570 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Nizam s, 656 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th September, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind nor-h-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 5 cents.

CARWAR, 25th September, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29 93, rainfall 3 inches 16 cents.

MANGALORE, 25th September, 11-10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-east east, thermometer maximum 77, minimum 71, wet bulb 75, barometer 29 75, rainfall 1 inch 30 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 25th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 91, barometer 29 75.

VINGORLA, 25th September, 5-27 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west mild, thermometer 77, rainfall 41 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 25th September, 5 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 24th September, 12-45 P.M. Via Turkey, 24th September, 1-5 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th September, 10-40 P.M., Via Turkey, 24th September, 5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—25TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th September, 2-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 39 minutes.

Via Suez, 25th September, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 35 minutes.

Latest date from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th September, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 22 minutes.

Via Turkey, 24th September, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 30 minutes.

Via Suez, 25th Sept[illegible] noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Australia.

Via Singapore, 24th September, 7-30 A.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 2 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th September is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	0	32	0	8
,, Galle	3	19	2	41
,, Kurrachee	0	48	0	11
,, Madras	0	37	0	6

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 24.

Gibbs, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on sick leave, to Madras.

Belcher, Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Reid, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

Gordon, Surgeon, Poona Horse, from leave, to Seroor.

Hemans, Captain, Madras Cavalry, on leave, to England.

Widdicombe, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

VanCortlandt, Lieutenant, 3rd K O Hussars, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, September 22.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr R V Barlow, Colr and Mag of Chingleput District, privilege leave for thirty-nine days.

The Rev R M Hulbert, M A, Actg Chaplain of Trichinopoly, for one year, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Henry Edward [illegible] to act as Colr and Mag of the Chingleput District during the absence of Mr Barlow on leave or until further orders.

Mahomed Yusuf Sahib, [illegible] Dy Colr, 2nd class, and Mag of a Division of the District of Trichinopoly, to be a Mag of Police for the Town of Madras, [illegible] the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr T G Clarke on [illegible] Oct 1874.

Joseph Samuel Thayer, Sub-Registrar of Moonanad, to be Sub-Registrar of Tenkasi, in the District of Tinnevelly, from the 1st of Oct 1874.

Mr G T Walch, Ex Engr [illegible] grade, Godavery District, having forfeited his appointment [illegible] of privilege leave, is re-appointed to the [illegible] of past service.

The Comsy-Genl has granted [illegible] leave of absence to [illegible] C Melnroy, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, for thirty days, from 1st Oct, or date of departure.

The Actg Supt of Family Pensions and Pensions has granted ten days' privilege leave, from [illegible] instant, to Mr J. T. Morton, the Head Asst of his Office.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Col (tempy Bgdr Genl) W G Owen, Infantry, to be a Bgdr-Genl, to complete the establishment, with effect from 9th Oct 1874, vice Selby, who vacates.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col R A Saunders, S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 11th N I, on furlough on private affairs for three months.

Lieut-Col R S Burge, S C, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Capt W Standforth, Genl List, Infy, has been permitted to embark from Calcutta, instead of from Rangoon, on the furlough to Europe granted to him dated 19th June 1874.

With reference to the G O issued by the Govt of Bombay, dated 2nd Sept 1874, permitting Capt A Farrer, Cadre 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, Asst Comr 2nd class, Hyderabad Commission, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough on private affairs for one year and five days, and on medical certificate for eleven months and twenty-five days.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt William Stafford Bailey, M S C, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the 19th Sept 1874.

HIGH COURT.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

46-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy v Purmanundass Jeevundass—M. H. Khan.

84-74—M. H. Khan—Purmanund as Jeevundass v Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

104-74—Shaporjee and Thacurdass—Thacker Purshotum Purpia v Bai Manockbai, widow—Khunderao M.

111-74—M. B. Barbhaya—Hajeebhoy Valley v Meherally Dama and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

118-74—Mr. Fletcher—Mariambebee, widow v Ameenabebee, widow.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

468-73—Oelles, Lynch and Tobin—Gopalrao Bhicajee v Ramchunder Govind Datar—J. Gopall.—Part heard.

41-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The Advocate General &c. v Kharwa Bhawa Dhanjee and another—Crawford and Boevey and P. Cawasjee.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

125-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vurdman Poonsey and others v Nusserwanjee Manockjee Patell—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

217-74—Shaporjee and Thacurdas—Vullubdas Hurjeevundas v The Great Eastern Spinning and W. Mills—Jefferson and Payne.

219-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—J. B Henreques and another v P I de Souza and others—P Cawasjee.

221-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ameenabebee, widow, and others v Nizamoodin Goolam Hoosein.

224-74—Crawford and Boevey—Bhicoojee, widow v Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah and others.—In Person.

228-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee v Pranjee, Ruttonjee and another—Chalk and Turner.

227-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Cad[illegible]bhoy [illegible]chund v Bapoo[illegible]

RESIDENTS OF POONA.

R[illegible] in Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.
42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PINHEY—September 25th, at Mahalakshmi Hill, Bombay, Mrs. Pinhey, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOYLE—September 22nd, at Satna, the wife of Harry C. Hoyle, Assistant Engineer, of a son.

HIGGINS—September 20th, at Lakeside, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. George Higgins, of a son.

SELONS—September 19th, at "Hill View, Nynee Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major E. Selons, of a son.

THORNTON—September 20th, at Arrah, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. H. Thornton, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CUMMINS—RODGERS—September 10th, at St. John's Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. J. H. Scott, Marshall Cummins to Rosie E. C. Rodgers.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

IT is strange that farming operations upon the hills or other suitable localities in India should find little or no favour in the sight of Anglo-Indians of the day. It was not always so, for in old times farming was carried on by our countrymen on an extensive scale in various parts of India: one celebrated farm—that of Digha at Dinapore—supplying every description of home produce, such as poultry, meat, milk, bacon, fruit, vegetables, etc, etc, together with many of those preserved meats and oilman's stores that we now import direct from Europe. Probably the decline of this sort of speculation is to be traced to ever increasing facilities of communication with England; nevertheless, and taking into consideration the cost of freight on oilman's stores and the import duty on what are called "Europe articles," we might imagine that farming under certain conditions would pay in India, and that a market would always be open somewhere by rail for such articles of household consumption as first class poultry, meat, bacon, cheese, vegetables, fruit, etc, etc. The attempt is now and again tried upon a small scale to create a market for certain descriptions of farm produce, but for some reason or another brilliant success does not appear to wait upon a most laudable effort. Insufficient capital is not embarked in the enterprize, labour is not forthcoming, or the farmer grows drowsy or enters into other speculations with the usual result of such miscarriages; that is to say, the withdrawal of public favour from the farmer and his subsequent inevitable bankruptcy. As an illustration of this all down-hill kind of work, let us see what sort of bacon is turned out by our pseudo-Indian farmers. A farmer that cannot cure a flitch of bacon or a ham is not likely to succeed as a grower of wheat, oats, or anything else, and yet who has ever tasted an Indian ham approaching in flavour and excellence the same thing at home? Apparently there is nothing to prevent an Indian flitch rivalling the best Wiltshire, for a good breed of animal can be imported, and there is plenty of rich food wherewith to fatten the pig to perfection; still, whether from slackness of supervision, ignorance, or what not, Indian bacon holds but a poor place in public estimation, and cannot be considered to compete at all, and even at a vast difference in price, with the bacon we import from Europe or America over a sea voyage of many thousand miles. As with bacon so with other things. Experiments teach us that such and such an article might be produced in India as well as at home, but we are all puzzled to know why—this being admitted—it is not produced at, it would seem, a great advantage to the producer. Perhaps a want of perseverance has much to do with abortive enterprize in this direction. In the matter of Indian beer it is only recently that it has obtained the approval of the troops and the Government. For years past attempts at brewing out here have been signal failures, and much money has been lost in striving to prove what every one knew to be the case, that as good ale was to be made in India as out of it. The would-be brewers became discouraged with their own errors and the public indifference, and one by one their concerns dropped to pieces to point the moral of that which is now flourishing, thanks to perseverance. Every one gave up Indian beer as an unfortunate speculation, and we should have classed it among those things not to be made or done here, had not some people, more persevering than others, pursued their object to success.

It is said that Anglo-Indian farmers would have the disadvantage of entering into competition with the natives, who could always undersell them; but it may be doubted if this would seriously interfere with their market. Natives could never produce such meat, poultry, crops, &c., as Europeans could grow were they disposed to turn their minds to such operations. Any well established European farmer, with a reputation in the market, should be able to drive all native competition out of it, for Englishmen would naturally and justly suppose that it was preferable to pay a little more for his first class produce than less for the inferior article provided by the native; but with or without public encouragement the European does not appear to care to enter into farming speculations, although tempted to do so by climates suited to agricultural operations. Most men with some capital at their disposal prefer to invest it in a coffee or tea estate to sinking it in pigs and poultry. Fat turkeys and prime hams certainly obtain prodigious prices in the Presidency and other markets, but then little is known about farming in India: there is a great risk if it may be much profit in it, and it is better to speculate in what every one knows something about, such as tea culture, than in things with which nine Europeans out of ten have but a vague acquaintance. But the risk is perhaps exaggerated. Some of those ancient farmers that used to supply Calcutta with choice China pork, gram-fed mutton, spiced rounds of beef, ox-tongues, and other delicacies, realised large fortunes 'tis said, and what has been done once may be done again with the same energy and capital to build upon. English preserved provisions are so very expensive, despite of all our facilities of communication with London, that we do not apprehend the farmer has much to fear from their competition: if he has to fear anything, it is the labour with which he must work. There is no more unsatisfactory labour in the universe than coolie labour: however, tea and coffee planters can make it pay, such as it is, and what one man can do another can,—at least in this direction. And by and bye, and when, no doubt, the sewage of our great towns and cities is properly utilised in the enrichment of the soil, a new incentive will be offered to Europeans to enter into farming speculations. At Madras barren ground has been made to produce heavy and highly profitable grass crops by means of sewage, and we should say that there is little doubt about a sewage farm in the neighbourhood of a good market paying any energetic Englishman who cared to work it. The question is whether farming would pay as well as other pursuits to which an Englishman carries his intelligence in this country, but this one [illegible] that it is very difficult to answer upon all the data we have to go upon. Farming, in fact, has not developed itself in India yet, and all we know about it of recent years is derived from the experiences of amateurs and of Superintendents of Government Model Farms. If these gentlemen can make their ventures pay, as we believe they occasionally do, it says much in favour of farming as a speculation out here, for it is well known that amateur farming is one of the most unprofitable pursuits in which any man can engage, if only for the sake of amusement. And another thing may be said in favour of the speculation as a speculation. As civilization spreads itself in the country, and as the natives become more luxurious in their habits, there will be a growing demand for the very best articles of domestic consumption procurable, and, as in their production we believe the native cannot compete with the European, there will be one more chance for the latter to bring his energy and skill to bear on a pursuit that should be profitable.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE Madras Railway Company have lately been endeavouring to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to an extension of the line from Bellary to Gudduck, and a considerable amount of correspondence upon the subject has taken place. The Board of Directors of the Company have given their Agent authority to make surveys of a line from Bellary to Gudduck if the expenses of doing so will be refunded to the Company in the event of the extension not being entrusted to the Company; but the Government of India refuse to hold out any hope that such extension will be sanctioned. The Madras Company urge that the extension will tap all the cotton districts in the Southern Maratha Country more satisfactorily than a line by Sholapore to Bombay or the proposed Carwar line. These views are supported by the Madras Government, which also, perhaps, agrees with the Company's opinion that it would be a good thing, if the harbour of Goa could be utilised, and a bad thing if narrow gauge lines on the coast were constructed, but, as we have said, the Government of India seems not disposed to commit itself to any policy in the matter yet.

THE appointment of Mahomed Yusuf Sahib as a Police Magistrate of Madras has again been the means of raising a clamour as to the want of judgment displayed by Lord Hobart in the disposal of patronage. The Press of Madras are unanimous in condemning the present appointment, and it is thought sufficiently strange that the claims of Captain Hallett, who held the acting appointment for nearly a year, should have been set aside in favour of the present nominee, who it would seem has nothing particular to recommend him to such special preferment. "He has earned for himself," one local journal says, "a fair reputation as a Deputy Collector in the Trichinopoly District, and he commenced his official career as a clerk in the Town Police Office under Mr. T. G. Clarke, the retiring Magistrate; but this is all that can be said in favour of the new Magistrate. The Governor's desire to propitiate the Mahomedan community would alone seem to account for the appointment, and it is a well known fact that His Excellency carried with him to Madras a strong conviction that the Mussulmans of Southern India were being unfairly treated by Government in the matter of education and public employment; but this belief does not seem to be borne out by facts. The public of Madras, it is contended, care less for the nationality of their Police Magistrates than their capabilities for administering justice. As far as the Mussulman community is concerned, it is thought the choice will hardly be considered a compliment by their leading men. The new Magistrate is not a representative man, and it seems doubtful, therefore, if Lord Hobart will have succeeded in the object he had in view by the appointment in question.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY LIGHTNING AT TANNA.

FIVE persons, two men and three boys, were killed by lightning at Tanna on Wednesday afternoon.

DEPARTURE OF MR. HALL, OF THE BOMBAY REVENUE SURVEY.

YESTERDAY this unfortunate gentleman, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of shooting three natives whilst in a state of temporary insanity, was taken on board the Canal-steamer Ithuriel, which sailed for Liverpool in the afternoon. Mr. Hall will be accompanied to England by a European inspector belonging to the Bombay police, who has been detached on imperial duty for two or three months. On the ship's arrival at Liverpool Docks, the inspector's duties will cease, as arrangements have been made by the Bombay Government with the home authorities, who are to take charge of Mr. Hall from the time he lands in England. We believe that Mr. Hall was a good deal disappointed because he was not sent home by the mail steamer, but as he will be the only first class passenger in the Ithuriel, it is perhaps as well that things have been arranged as they are. In a large ship with a number of persons acquainted with the particulars of Mr. Hall's case, and under the surveillance of a policeman, some little awkward circumstances might have arisen which would certainly give him pain, and by acting upon his morbidly sensitive constitution, perhaps bring back the malady from which he is happily free at present. Mr. Hall, as may be easily understood, was very glad to get away from India, which can only be full of painful reminiscences for him. Rather than not have gone away in the Ithuriel, when he understood that he should not travel by any of the P. and O. Company's steamers, he would have been content to risk a voyage in a fishing-boat. Dr. Niven did everything possible to keep his charge from feeling his confinement irksome, but still Mr. Hall longed for the day when he could leave Bombay behind for ever. At Colaba Asylum he was allowed as much freedom as possible, and he spent much of his time in the little garden that was allotted to him. But in England he will possess much more comfort than he could ever hope to get in a little Indian asylum, where the accommodation is, compared with Home institutions of a similar kind, barely third rate. We understand that he will be confined in Broadmoor State Asylum, Berkshire. This is a splendid asylum. Extensive recreation grounds to the extent of two hundred acres surround it—for the inmate of an agricultural turn of mind there are farms; for the studious, libraries and reading rooms; for those who still possess the spirit of youth and the desire for active recreation, there are cricket grounds; while billiard tables invite those who love to take their exercise mildly to forget their sorrows and enjoy the present. Broadmoor has accommodated some of the most celebrated lunatics of this century. Here then, if any place on earth could make a man happy who is perfectly sane and conscious that he has lost his liberty for actions committed in the past under a temporary loss of the balance of reason, Mr. Hall should be comfortable and contented. We hope that the unfortunate gentleman will be so, and so will all who sympathise—and who does not?—with a poor human being suddenly overwhelmed by a catastrophe which Providence, for some mysterious reason, has thought fit to bring about. Mr. Hall is to be confined in Broadmoor Asylum during Her Majesty's pleasure, but, considering that he has had several dangerous periods of aberration coming between long intervals of sanity and admirable judgment, it is extremely doubtful whether it will ever be considered advisable to permit him to be at large again. In our opinion he has left behind him for ever a field of large usefulness, in which he conducted himself in a way that secured the admiration of his superiors, the friendship of his equals both in and out of the Revenue Survey service, and the respect and affection of his subordinates.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE troops at Aldershott have not yet been allowed to rest, if ever they are supposed to be in a quiescent state while stationed in the Camp. They have had a series of distinguished visitors, who seem to have come over to England for the express purpose of seeing them go "through their paces," and, judging from the compliments which have been lavished upon them, they evidently have apparently up to this time given unbounded satisfaction. The last foreign Prince who has passed them in Review was the Prince of Asturias, and he appears to have been in a perfect state of delight at all which General Sir Hope Grant showed him, and well he might, for no expense was spared to make his visit a memorable one. Moreover, the general "get-up" of the troops left nothing to be desired, and well might the Prince utter, as the various corps of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry defiled before him, "Magnificent," "Superb," "Admirable," &c., &c., &c.

It is now quite evident that Mr. Gathorne Hardy has no intention of giving heed to the advice of those who are desirous of substituting any other weapon for the Martini-Henry as the future small arm of the British Army, as he has ordered a series of experiments to take place at Woolwich notoriously for the purpose of refuting all damaging statements which have been levelled against it. I can say from personal experience that never were the authorities more anxious to do their duty towards the public than they were in this case of the Martini rifle. I thought them most fastidiously so. They seemed almost to haggle over objections and recommendations. They were imperturbably cold to the sanguine advocates of the invention. They would take nothing for granted, and only arrived at their decision after they had stripped the whole case as bare as a dog would a bone. It is very satisfactory for the country to know that in the opinion of the most practical men it was, taking all things into consideration, the best rifle in existence.

There has of late been an admirable review of a book from the pen of a *New York Herald* correspondent, who accompanied the Russian Expedition to Khiva, in the *Times*. The reviewer is W. H. Russell, and most ably has he done the work allotted to him. He gives, and certainly not undeservedly, his brother special correspondent many an easy "lift over the stile." My chief reason for making allusion to this subject is to point out the almost faultless manner in which among many other things the Commissariat was managed by the Russian commanders. The first step towards making an army efficient in the field is to see that it is well fed. You in India have had more experience in dealing with armies when in the field than we have had in Europe, and, although it is now late in the day to make the assertion, yet I am perfectly convinced that if the army in the Crimea—and I say this without imputing blame to the very distinguished men who were there supreme—had been led by officers who had been in the Company's service, the supplies would have been more plentiful and more suitable than they were in the year 1854-55.

We are resolved not to be caught "napping" again, for a committee has by orders of Sir John Adye assembled at Aldershott to report upon the present system of cooking in the army, and to enquire further into the merits of Captain F. P. Warren's celebrated meat biscuits, which the inventor contends are not only more nutritious but far more wholesome than the far-famed pea-sausage of the Prussians. The saving effected to the country by "Warrenizing" the soldier's food is incalculable. We know where it begins, but it is almost impossible to say where it ends, and it is not surprising to hear that Captain Warren has asked for some compensation for his outlay of time and money, as up to this moment he has received nothing. He argues that as different Governments have awarded money and honours to Sir William Armstrong, Sir W. Palliser, Captain Scott, R.N., and to Mr. Parsons for having designed instruments for the destruction of life, it would not be out of place to remunerate him for showing how human existence can be prolonged. This reasoning [illegible] feasible enough, and the many friends of the clever "cook," who is the son of a very distinguished naval officer, wish him all success.

It may be possible that all your readers have not seen the report of the Commission assembled at Washington to decide upon the claims put forward by American citizens for compensation for wrongs endured at the hands of successive English Ministers, but there was one which for impudence could scarcely have been surpassed. I allude to the demand made by a certain individual for the payment of several millions of dollars for having been the first person who introduced the system of breech-loading into England. I will not go into the whole history of the case, but will content myself by saying that about thirty years ago this man induced the then Board of Admiralty to purchase two muskets from him with the very clear understanding that if the value of the principle were not admitted he would not expect compensation and would be quite satisfied with the payment of the two pieces in question, which were reported as not being suitable to the British authorities. The subject was considered dead and buried, when lo! the modest Yankee starts up and sends in his *little* bill. It is quite a mistake to suppose that breech-loading is a modern novelty, as I once saw an exquisitely finished "double barrel" so fitted with the Royal arms of France stamped on it, and which had frequently been shot from by the unfortunate Louis the Sixteenth. I need scarcely add that the order for the payment of the dollars sought to be recovered has not been transmitted from this to the other side of the Atlantic, nor is it likely ever to be forwarded. A more impudent demand was never made, and both American and English Commissioners were unanimous in ignoring it.

There is at present a strong smell of gunpowder on the Continent, but always, excepting Spain, it is being burnt in sham fights and reviews. There appears to be a well-founded rumour that the Prussians are about to re-arm the whole of their Artillery with Krupp breech-loaders, capable of carrying a charge double in extent to that which is now used. The French are experimenting in the same direction, while we are quite satisfied in the possession, according to Sir John Adye, of "the best gun in existence,"—and this is a muzzle-loader. Sir John may be in the long run right, as there are obvious objections to the use of a breech-loader which do not exist in the other. Our large guns are certainly magnificent pieces of ordnance; but are we wise in running counter to the rest of the civilized world?

The experiments with the wonderful breech-loading American field-piece to which I referred in my last have not come off as expected, but the gun is now ready for trial, and it may possibly be tried to-morrow. An English firm established in this city, Messrs. Wilson, McLay, and Co., have a large pecuniary interest in it, and are of opinion that if our own Government will not patronise it some foreign Potentates will be alive to its merits, as it is stated that the last breech-loading apparatus approved of at Berlin is very similar to the one attached to this invention.

The Duke of Cambridge is not so well again as he has had a relapse, and so ill was he that it was reported early in the week that he was about to resign the post of "Commanding-in-Chief," but I cannot trace the rumour to any good foundation.

Sir A. Horsford has completed his labours at Brussels, which amounted solely to the task day after day of listening to his valuable colleagues at the Conference, as it is positively stated that he never uttered a syllable during the several protracted sittings. It is now stated much to the surprise of the Clubs that he will be the new Military Secretary.

The death, at the age of 68 years, of Lieutenant-General Fleming, Bengal Staff Corps, has been announced. The deceased saw a good deal of service. He was at the siege of Bhurtpore, at the battles of Aliwal, and at the various battles in the Punjaub campaign. He was decorated with medals and clasps, but I do not see that he wore any order of the "Bath" or of the Star of India. It is asserted that the Queen is the fountain of all honours, but unless Her Majesty be reminded of the existence of old and able servants, it is not likely that she will be able to remember all who have deserved well of their Mistress and of their country.

Brigadier-General Sir C. Brownlow, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, will leave England in October to take up his command in Bengal.

Things have come to such a pass, that it is stated it will be impossible to avoid the nomination of a Royal Commission on Retirement, and it is generally believed that Major-General Johnson will be one of the members; also Lord William Paulet. The president of the Commission will be, it is said, Lord Penzance, who, since his retirement from the Divorce Court, has been graduating from one military subject to another, and now promises to be a high authority in all cases of compensation, exchange, retirement, &c., and the War Office people and soldiers of high rank entertain a very high opinion of his judgment.

The members of the present Government are not idle, although nominally they are supposed to be enjoying their vacation. Mr. Gathorne Hardy is busily engaged in the attempt to convince us that the Martini-Henry is the best rifle in the world, and Mr. Ward Hunt, the first Lord of the Admiralty, returned to London to-day from a lengthened official visit round the coasts of the United Kingdom for the purpose of ascertaining the state of our Naval Reserves, and it is expected that when Parliament meets a well prepared scheme for ensuring a constant flow of able seamen from the Mercantile to the Royal Navy will be presented to the House of Commons.

DEYRAH DOON AND THE NORTH-WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So many travellers have recorded their experiences in the daily papers that the public are doubtless somewhat sick of them. It has occurred to me, however, that, by avoiding all detailed description of the various objects of interest to be seen in these parts, I might perhaps be able to draw up a few notes which would be interesting to the sporting community in Western India. My travelling reminiscences, therefore, shall be cut as short as possible, and I will only touch on one or two points which may be of use to any of your readers who may ever make up their minds to undertake the programme I am now carrying out. My idea on starting was to combine a little travelling with a little racing, and to carry it out I took with me a stud of three horses. By marching them by road to Munmar I avoided the two ghats, and was thus enabled, through the permission of the Agent of the G. I. P. R., to get the box attached to the mail train, and furthermore saved about Rs. 80 in rail expenses. There are bungalows all along this road with stabling accommodation, and first-rate grass at each halting place. I gave my horses a day's rest at Jubbulpore, the climate there being perhaps a trifle cooler than at the other stations higher up. On making inquiries here I found that no special permission was required to allow of my horse-box being attached to the mail train, the rule of the East India Railway being that if two horses are booked they can go by mail train, if only one horse double fare must be paid to secure that privilege. About thirty hours at a stretch brings the horses to Meerut, and here they remained for two days. Leaving Meerut by the 9-30 A.M. train, which is more convenient than the mail train which leaves at night, they arrive after a journey of four hours at Saharunpoor, 42 miles distant by road from Deyrah Doon. The dak bungalow at this place is within 200 yards of the railway station, and, though there is no stabling, there is a magnificent tope of mangoe trees affording the most perfect shelter for at least fifty horses. There is also a messman, who keeps a fair table, and can supply a traveller with anything but soap, towels, and bedding. Three easy marches of 14 miles each bring you to Deyrah. There is a messman at the intervening bungalows of Futtypoor and Mohun, but no liquor can be got at the latter place, also ample shade under trees in the vicinity of the bungalows. By breaking the journey, as above described, I landed my horses in Deyrah in capital [illegible] As regards the grass procurable at the halting-places *en route*, no apprehension need be entertained, but it's as well to let intending travellers know how to set about getting it. Hay is not stacked in the North-west as on the Bombay side, and a traveller who thinks that on arrival at any station he has only to send for so many pounds of grass from the bazaar will be disappointed. The grass is obtained entirely by means of grasscutters, and as the supply of water is plentiful, huryali, or doob, as it is called in the North-west, may be obtained in any quantities. It would be as well, however, for those who bring horses to write one or two days in advance to a friend or hotel proprietor, so that it may be dried for a couple of days before arrival, otherwise it will have to be given green and wet. At Saharunpoor I found the greatest difficulty in getting a cart to march with my horses, and was in consequence delayed for some hours. It would appear from inquiries I afterwards made that at this season of the year numbers of bullocks are sent to some distant jungle to graze, and that carts are difficult to get in consequence. All that is necessary, however, is that the traveller should address the Collector of the district a day or two before arrival, and there will then be no difficulty in the matter. Starting by rail the same day as his horses start by road, the traveller will have a few days to spare to see the different places of interest *en route*. I took a day myself at Jubbulpore, but there is nothing sufficiently interesting to detain any one at this place, unless arrangements can be made beforehand to make a trip to the Marble Rocks about 14 miles distant. Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, and Delhi are all conveniently situated on the way to Deyrah. A day at each of the two former places, and a couple of days apiece for the remainder will enable any one, provided he works hard, to visit the principal places of interest which are too well known to necessitate my making any allusion to them here. At Saharunpore the lover of horse flesh will have something to keep him occupied during the few hours he may be detained there. There is, not a mile from the dak bungalow, a large stud depot containing at the present moment close on to 1,000 horses of sorts. The traveller should not, if he is interested in the question of remounts, fail to visit this establishment, for he can there see stud breds, colts and fillies, in the various stages of their youthful existence, and also gain an insight into the system adopted at the various stud farms. Besides the stud breds there are some Waler remounts purchased in Calcutta, and which have been sent to this depôt to be kept there for a year prior to being passed into the ranks. There are also a good many stallions, one or two of them excellent horses, but the majority ill-selected, and one cannot be surprised that the lower half of the stud bred is his weak point, when such little judgment is shown in the selection of sires. Amongst the stallions I noticed some recent importations from England, probably well known to many horse owners in Bombay, as they were standing, if I mistake not, for some time in Scott's stables at Girgaum, where they must have afforded a fund of amusement to those who went to look at them. Coarse ill-bred brutes worth about 50l. apiece to work in a plough. How the breed of horses is to be improved by the introduction of such sires it is not easy to perceive. I could not ascertain who was responsible for the importation of these choice specimens of horse flesh; but it is hoped that it does not form a part of the [illegible] of the Stud Committee now sitting in the [illegible]sidency. Whilst passing through Allahabad I heard that an attempt would be made this year to get up a first-class meeting [illegible] is no doubt centrally situated, and, if [illegible] residents could be got to take up the [illegible] enthusiastically, I see no reason why [illegible] not be sufficient funds forthcoming [illegible] of a very attractive programme b[illegible] It appears, however, that Allahabad [illegible] hot on the subject, that the [illegible] not only very large, but very [illegible] that on a former occasion, when an attempt [illegible] made to get up something of the sort, [illegible] elements were brought to the surface which [illegible] perhaps desirable should not be too [illegible] Whilst at Allahabad I went to [illegible] their course. When I visited it [illegible] like buffaloe wallowing than horse racing [illegible] a muddy swamp. It is situated on [illegible] ground on the banks of the Ganges, and [illegible] I could make out is submerged when [illegible] rises. It is flat with a slight excep[illegible] 1½ miles round, and I daresay, if p[illegible] order, would be good going. The subj[illegible] habad becoming an important racing [illegible] however, one which is of more inter[illegible] Bengalees than to the inhabitants of [illegible] as railway charges for horses are so [illegible] that they are in many cases quite [illegible] It would be a great boon to the spor[illegible] if the different railway companies [illegible] their charges in cases of horses [illegible] attend race meetings. The Scinde, [illegible] Punjaub Railway Company have set [illegible] by a move in that direction, which [illegible] be followed and extended by the other[illegible] I hope the day is not far distant w[illegible] will be enabled to obtain return [illegible] horses, available on any dates during [illegible] season, for single fares. I have not [illegible] long enough to judge of the prosp[illegible] Deyrah meeting, and I must defer any [illegible] I may have to make on that subject [illegible] letter, but, before concluding, I m[illegible] briefly refer to a warm dispute th[illegible] going on in the columns of the *Pi*[illegible] subject of the rules of the prosp[illegible] question at issue is one of great [illegible] owners, and, in case your readers [illegible] followed the ins and outs of the dispute, [illegible] deavour to give the pith of it in a few words. [illegible] appears that this year the Stewards, [illegible] their prospectus, published a magnanimous [illegible] that owners were to be free from enforced subscriptions, and at the same time, in the body of the prospectus, instituted a system of fund entries, under which owners could not enter horses without paying a fee to the fund. A correspondent, writing under the signature of "Inquirer," evidently quite perplexed at the apparent contradiction in terms, wrote to the *Pioneer* suggesting that the race officials should explain. Two replies appeared to his letter, one from the Secretary and one from a Steward, stating that the entrance money would, if necessary, be claimed by the fund, and that the fund entries were for the *benefit* (?) of owners who could enter their horses on cheaper terms by this arrangement than they had been able to do under previous rules, and the fund entries were furthermore defended on other minor grounds which I need not allude to here. "Inquirer" put in a rejoinder, in which he clearly proved that, so far from the fund entries being a benefit to owners, the arrangement was one which, in reality, enabled the Stewards to put in force an excessive system of taxation on owners, although by the rules of the Deyrah meeting it had been distinctly given out that no forced subscriptions were to be levied at all. The Secretary and Steward at this stage of the proceedings wisely abstained from further discussion; but an owner, with apparently more money than brains, took up the cudgels on their behalf, and in rather a remarkable production continued the controversy, disclosing the real secret of the fund entries. The fact, as disclosed by him, was that the fund was suffering from an impoverished exchequer, commenting on which "Inquirer" writes as follows: remarks which appear to me to be very much to the point. "I now come to para. 5 of your very confiding correspondent's letter, and here he lets the cat out of the bag, and plays beautifully into the hands of the Philistines. The Deyrah race fund is bankrupt. Funds must be forthcoming; the wind must be raised. Now we know all about it. The momentous question has arisen, who shall be skinned? all owners are thick in the hide, and some perhaps in the head too? Owners, therefore, must be victimised, and this exactly brings us to the point at issue. The Deyrah programme is not a liberal one or a benefit to owners. The bombastic rule about no enforced subscriptions is a farce, and the prospectus is in reality a very ingenious scheme for providing for funds by making owners run for what is called public money, but what is in *reality* the money collected from the fund entries levied on *owners' horses*." Let us hope the Stewards in Western India will never follow the pernicious example set them by their brethren at Deyrah.

W. A. S. [illegible]

Deyrah Doon, 21st September.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

IT is seldom that we have theatrical performances by gentlemen and lady amateurs. We had one several years ago, when Captain Campbell was Assistant Quarter Master General. The next one was got up by Captain Dowden, R. E., when he was Deputy Consulting Engineer for railways, and I have now to chronicle another performance, which has been got up solely by the endeavours of Captain [illegible], who took the leading character in the play. The first performance was given on the night of Tuesday the 15th, it was repeated the following [illegible]. The house on both occasions was densely crowded by ladies and gentlemen, who were all desirous of seeing how their confreres acquitted themselves, and their expectations were more than fulfilled, for the performance was all that could be desired. Where every one played his part so admirably well, it would be invidious for me to single out any particular actor or actress as the most praiseworthy. I must not omit to mention that the scenery was picturesque, and the house splendidly illuminated. I subjoin the Programme:—

A MOST UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION.

Mr. Nathaniel Snoozle	[illegible]
The Intruder	[illegible] Molineux, Esq.

THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.

The Marquis de Frontignac	[illegible]
The Viscount de Mulelleurs	[illegible]
Rodolphe (a young painter)	[illegible]
Crepin (a Cobbler)	[illegible]
Tailor	[illegible]
Servant	[illegible]
Madame Hortense Bertand (a rich Widow)	[illegible]
Cecile (her Niece)	[illegible]
Maid	[illegible]

THE TURKISH BATH.

Bill Spriggs, alias Dost Ali Khan Badowi	[illegible]
Tom Griggs	[illegible]
Adolphus Fitzmortimer	[illegible]
Josiah Ponder	[illegible]
Grip (a Bailiff)	[illegible]
Tom (a Cook-shop Boy)	[illegible]
Miss Amelia Tippet	[illegible]

We are going to have some more changes among the officials. Colonel Lambert will proceed on furlough to Europe in the end of [illegible] or the part of November next. It is currently believed Colonel Dunsterville, the Collector and Magistrate of Hydrabad, will succeed him. Colonel Dunsterville, in his turn, will be succeeded by Colonel Wallace, who at present holds the post of Judge of the Small Cause Court of Kurrachee. During the long period Colonel Wallace has been connected with the Kurrachee Small Causes Court, his decisions have always been received with satisfaction by the public. Many a reference have been made to the [illegible], of cases tried by him, and it is seldom that his decisions have been altered by the highest tribunal in the province. We shall be very sorry to part with him, but, as he will benefit by the transfer, it would be selfish on our part to see him continue in his present appointment; our best wishes therefore attend him. It is rumoured that his successor is to be an uncovenanted civilian. We hope he will be a man of good common sense, if not learned in the law. It is likely that our water scheme will be inaugurated before Colonel Lambert leaves—a thing which is very much to be desired. Colonel Widdicombe, I am sorry to say, will be leaving Kurrachee by the next mail, on six months' furlough. The cause of his sudden departure, it is believed, is ill-health in his family. The Colonel has hardly been six months in the country after his last furlough, before he is obliged to leave again. Our sympathies attend him. We hope his family will be soon restored to health, and that he may return to his duties at an early date. Mr. Philip, the Judge and Sessions Judge of [illegible], was telegraphed to, if he would accept the post of Judge of Kurrachee. He, however, has refused the offer with thanks. I learn that the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Wedderburn, has written to Bombay for a Civilian Judge, who is expected shortly. Mr. [illegible], the Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpore, [illegible] on furlough. His duties will be [illegible] by Mr. Philip in addition to his own as Judge and Sessions [illegible]

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[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]ER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 25th September.

[illegible] it to Ireland has been indefi[illegible] as the Rt. Hon. gentleman is [illegible] bronchial affection.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 24th September.

[illegible] by M. Thiers at Vigille he [illegible] assistance of M. Cassimir [illegible] a Republican Government.

[illegible] STATE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 24th September.

[illegible] Paderborn has been condemned [illegible] imprisonment for his pastoral [illegible].

[illegible] CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, 24th September.

[illegible] has defeated four battalions [illegible] towards Pampeluna, which [illegible] victualled.

LONDON, 24th Sept., Aft.

[illegible] Cotton Market closed steady. Surats [illegible]

[illegible] Cotton Market closed with only a [illegible] 16d.

[illegible] India ....1s. 9 15/16d. to 1s. 10d.

[illegible] Paper........... 94½

[illegible] do. .... 96.

[illegible] do. .... 101¼.

[illegible] of England returns for the week ending [illegible] following results :—

[illegible]...£11,500,000. Inc. £157,500.

[illegible] £11,000,000 [illegible]

[illegible] £3,319,[illegible] [illegible] £53,500

[illegible] for account.......... 92½

[illegible] French Rente, 1872........ 92[illegible]

[illegible] vessel has passed through the Suez [illegible] Parramatta.

WE hear that Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay, goes home next mail on leave.

THE Maharajah of Puttiala has, unsolicited, given a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the building fund of [illegible] Church.

THE people of Darjeeling seem to have made their [illegible] that Lord Northbrook will not [illegible] this year, but are consoling [illegible] with the expected arrival of Sir R. Temple.

THE Darjeeling paper mentions that no less [illegible] out of the twenty-two European [illegible] of the establishment of the Northern [illegible] Railway are laid up at present; and [illegible], the Engineer-in-Chief, has gone [illegible] for a change.

[illegible] TANNER, of H. M.'s 44th Foot, was arrested by two Inspectors of the Madras Police at the Clarendon Hotel last Saturday night, being at the time absent without leave from Bangalore, where he has been going through a course of Garrison Instruction. He was sent back to Bangalore by train, under charge of an officer attached to H. M.'s 121st Fusiliers.

THE Madras Times of Wednesday published a telegram from Lloyd's agent at Galle to the effect that the ship Palmyra, from London to Madras, was signalled off Galle with fire in her hold, and that fears were entertained of her safe arrival. The ship, however, reached Madras roads on the morning the same was published, and the captain writes to the evening paper saying that the statement was an exaggerated one. A fire of a trifling character did occur, but it was extinguished within a few hours.

THE Delhi Gazette furnishes its usual budget of Cabul [illegible] down to the 12th instant, which may be taken for what it is worth. We are told that Nawab Mahomed Ullam Khan, Governor of Turkistan, had arrived safely at Badakhshan, with the troops under his command [illegible] necessary arrangements, he marched against the Mulkea people, who had assembled to oppose him in great numbers. He attacked and put them to flight, and it is thought that order will shortly be restored in Badakhshan.

THE Official News Report from Aden from the [illegible] to the [illegible] September says, that the quarantine on vessels from Arabian Ports of the Red Sea, is still enforced. The arrangements required by the Egyptian Board of Health, as to the condition of the exemption of vessels touching at Aden, bound for Suez from quarantine at [illegible], also continues in force. No further intelligence had been received as to the alleged outbreak of sickness in the district near Mecca. The public health in and around Aden remained good.

SAYS the Lahore paper :—We are informed that it is proposed to invite the late popular and esteemed Commissioner, Sir Douglas Forsyth, to [illegible] to encourage European enterprise and the introduction of European capital [illegible], to the Palumpore Fair, which, unless some such encouragement is given, [illegible] presence of a superior official, we regret [illegible] to collapse. We are surprised to learn that the local authorities throw cold water upon it, and pooh-pooh both the Fair and [illegible] Trade.

WE (Indian Public Opinion) have the pleasure to announce for the information of the subscribers [illegible] Durand Memorial, that the two portraits of Sir Henry Durand which were ordered by the Committee have arrived by the last P. and O. steamer, and were landed at Calcutta on the 17th instant. One is to be put up in the Calcutta Town Hall, the other has been despatched by rail for [illegible], and may be expected in a few days, when it will be placed in the gallery of Punjab heroes in the Montgomery Hall. The Home Committee [illegible] to invest the balance of the fund [illegible] scholarship at the Wellington College, as was originally proposed.

A MEETING was held at the Collector's office, Ghazeepore, on the 17th instant, to dispose of shares for the construction of a light railway between the Ganges opposite Ghazeepore and [illegible] on the East Indian Railway. It is to cost four lacs of rupees. Out of this sum the Government, N. W. P., has offered to pay two lacs of rupees, provided the same sum be raised by local subscription. At the meeting, shares to the amount of rupees 27,700 were at once taken up by the native and European gentlemen of the city, and the remainder will, it is hoped, be very shortly taken by the leading zemindars and Rajahs in and about Ghazeepore.

SIR F. J. GOLDSMID, successor of the late Colonel Stewart, as Chief Director of the Government Indo-European line, has published "Telegraph and Travel" (Macmillan and Co.), a sort of double [illegible] of which the first half fulfils the wish of [illegible] India for an official but semi-po[illegible] the construction of the line, [illegible] up of personal narratives [illegible] with the work between [illegible] from London [illegible] almost un[illegible] and hills of [illegible] in some [illegible] manners, [illegible]

passenger train from Madras to Bombay at Waddi, the junction of the State line with the G. I. P. Railway, and a train from Waddi to Hyderabad will run daily. All traffic arrangements have been undertaken on contract for a fixed period of eighteen months or two years by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

THE Vellore correspondent of the *Madras Mail* says that the Municipal gardeners and some other persons, as yet undetected, made an attempt on the night of Tuesday the 15th instant to break open the iron safe containing the Municipal funds. The box was found the next morning, with a hammer lying near it, close to a well a short distance behind the Municipal Office. All attempts to open the safe with the hammer seem to have proved ineffectual, and the project was abandoned. A boy, of about twelve years of age, living in the gardeners' house, was, upon his own admission, an accomplice in the crime, having assisted in unlocking the doors of the treasury room, by passing his hands through the venetians. The suspected parties have been arrested by the police officers, but the result of their investigations has not yet been made known.

THE following notification will be interesting to people who love the luxury of "appeals." In consequence of the passing of the Privy Council Appeals Act, No. VI. of 1874, the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature in Bombay are pleased to make the following Rule in substitution of the Second Rule contained in the notification of the High Court of Judicature dated the 23rd February 1870 :—Within six weeks of the grant of the certificate or within six months of the date of the decision appealed against, the appellant shall ordinarily find security for the payment of costs to the extent of Rs. 4,000, and may either deposit cash or Government securities to that amount or may give as security immoveable property or enter into a recognizance with two sureties, to be approved of by the High Court. If he intends to give immoveable property as security, he shall file a mortgage bond duly registered; and in order that the security may be tested, the parties thereto shall specify distinctly the origin and ground of their title. Provided that if on enquiry such security appears to be insufficient, the appellant may be called upon to deposit Rs. 4,000 in cash or in Government securities within six weeks from the date of the service upon him of such order. In cases of special magnitude and importance the Court will, if necessary, require security for costs of appeal to a larger amount but in no case exceeding Rs. 10,000. This notification relates to both the Original and Appellate Sides of the High Court.

THE *Sportsman*, Sept. 2 :—Lord Falmouth, after having achieved a somewhat astounding victory with Atlantic in the Two Thousand Guineas, has been very unfortunate with his horse. He appeared to have the Derby almost at his mercy, and for several weeks past everything progressed as well as could be wished as far as his training was concerned. Unfortunately, however, while the colt was on his way to Epsom, on the Monday, it was necessary to perform a portion of the journey by the Underground Railway, and the horse, being frightened by the unusual noises and darkness, plunged so violently that he sustained severe injury to one of his knees, so bad, in fact, that it was thought impossible he could take part in the race. The night before the Derby was spent in bathing the injured part with hot water, and perhaps under similar circumstances did no other horse ever succeed in gaining a place. Horses who finished behind him—such as Leolinus and Trent—have since distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner, and though, on account of his injury, he did very little work between the Epsom and Ascot weeks, he was still good enough to give The Pique 16lb. and beat her in a canter, and since then the defeated animal has won many important races. Latterly Atlantic had made extraordinary progress, and he skimmed over the hard ground with that freedom of action for which the Thormanbys are noted, while other horses had to be restricted in their [illegible] accident [illegible] him against which no amount [illegible] could possibly guard. In a gallop with his stable-companion, Leolinus, Atlantic broke a blood vessel, and his chance in the St. Leger is thereby seriously affected. There have been instances wherein horses have won important races after rupturing a blood-vessel, but they are few and far between. Lord Falmouth experienced a sore disappointment last year when Paladin smashed his pastern-joint, which extinguished his chance for the Derby of 1873.

THE *Pioneer*, in the following editorial paragraph, supports the argument of our leading article of last Monday on Indian Manufactures. So long as our ideas influence and control public opinion, it does not perhaps matter much who appropriates them. But, while the *Pioneer* is welcome to profit by our ideas, it should at least take the trouble to express them in slightly different language, instead of using our very words without acknowledgment—as it does in several sentences of the subjoined paragraph :—

> The area under cotton cultivation in the Punjab appears to have been almost stationary during the last five years though the returns for 1873-74, now published, show a diminution of about a hundred and thirty-five thousand acres below those for 1860-[illegible]. The heavy rains which would have benefited the rice-crops elsewhere, spoiled the cotton-fields in the Punjab. However, the local supply was sufficient to meet the demand for the manufacture of country cloth. This is the point to which we would, for the present, call special attention. So far as it goes, it is an answer to a certain class of Anglo-Indians who are more vehement in their denunciations of what they consider to be the ruin of Indian manufactures, under the evil influence of England, than even the most vehement of Indophilists who have ever set foot in the country. Mr. R. H. Elliot, in his recent book, seems to believe that Manchester has utterly ruined Indian cotton manufacture. But what is the case as regards the Punjab? Out of the thirty-two districts of that large province, there are only four in which English goods appear to be preferred to any great extent—[illegible], by the poorer classes. Those are Kurnal, Hissar, Umballa and Umritsur, in the third of which native manufacture is in a reduced state, owing to English competition; and in the second of which the demand for Manchester goods has been increasing. For the rest, every village in the province carries on its own manufacture in its own primitive fashion, supplying not only its own, but also the wants of other villages and districts. In some portions of the Lahore and Mooltan Divisions, the native weavers appear to be steadily gaining ground. In a word, Mr. Terry's description, that every village in the Presidency of Bombay carries on its own cloth manufacture, is perfectly applicable to the Punjab. Such facts go to show that, in charges like the foregoing, critics only waste their sympathies, and unnecessarily throw discredit on the Government. It were more to the purpose, if Mr. Elliot and his friends would concentrate their attention on the question, ever rising into greater prominence, of how best to divert the industrial capacities of the country into newer and more profitable channels.

THE Lahore paper tells us that the Yarkund Museum or rather the Simla Museum of the Yarkund collection is now open to the public. Many of the classes of articles are not now seen for the first time, as similar ones were brought down by Mr. Shaw in his first expedition, and are now in the India House Museum. But the collection, which Sir T. D. Forsyth has succeeded in obtaining for Yarkund, is of course much more extensive, and contains a great many specimens which Mr. Shaw could not obtain. Some of these are interesting and valuable, and throw more light on the manners and customs, the civilization and culture, of the Yarkundies, than a great deal of letter press would do. We see the men and women dressed for their own firesides, or for a journey, for ordinary business, or for a grand holiday. We have specimens of all articles used in their homes, and in their trades. We have also specimens of manufactured cloths and silks, and embroidered and furred caps and chogas. The most valuable silk-embroidered chogas, something like *kinkhab* work, are of Chinese manufacture, as indeed is much of the present civilization, the product of intercourse, with that country, or rather, as it would be more proper to say, the result of the conquest of Yarkund by China. One thing strikes us beside the [illegible] of the people in these specimens, and the well-to-do and prosperous character [illegible] that is borne [illegible], and [illegible] wear such good and comfortable clothing [illegible] told the taxation is light, the country [illegible], and the policy of the present Ruler [illegible] countenance extravagant expenditure and [illegible] the Mahomedan religion, as far as be[illegible] its strictness. The people are a frank, [illegible] race, pleasant to talk to and have [illegible], but whether Mr. Russell will sta[illegible] this able emporium for Western trade in [illegible] opened up so successfully by [illegible] Forsyth to European enterprise and [illegible] cannot yet be known so far Mr. [illegible] have progressed, on his journey [illegible] have been expected.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

IT is something exceedingly refreshing in these days, when we are all more or less convinced of the utter selfishness that pervades the European community in India in their race for power or pelf, to meet with one human being so innocent as the one who inserted that extraordinary advertisement in yesterday's *Gazette*. He wants £15. He does not say he wants that sum even as a loan. He simply wants £15 absolutely. He commences with "Thanks to English Gentlemen," but I am afraid he is saying grace before he gets any meat. He may be a very unfortunate gentleman now, but he will be one of the most fortunate I ever knew if he gets the £15 which he so innocently asks for. Why, if he gets it, I shall insert an advertisement for several weeks to come, commencing, "Thanks—£1,000 wanted," and if I get it all, I shall certainly consider that "Thanks" was not advertised a minute too soon.

A CORRESPONDENT, singing himself "Timo," who has seen a good deal of Bombay in its past days, thinks the following notes may prove interesting to the generation of the present day :—

Sir,—The correspondent "Bell and Co." in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* to-day brings up some pleasant recollections of Bombay as it was a quarter of a century ago—when Bombay was a much pleasanter place to live in, the old Ramparts and the present new grand palace-like buildings notwithstanding; but I think his memory is at fault in some particulars. Forbes and Co. now was Forbes and Co. then, but perhaps what he says does not mean that it was not; still it can hardly be right to speak of it as the old house of Sir Charles Forbes. Forbes and Co. was the firm thirty-two years ago, and I believe for upwards of fifty years before that. I hope it will be Forbes and Co. five hundred years hence. There is a curious charm about old things. I expect to hear that Alderman Hammer has bought Temple Bar and will carry it to his park at Greenhithe, where he has already a similar relic of much greater antiquity, if it be true that Temple Bar is only 200 years old.

"Bell and Co." speaks of the very pleasant and popular old East Indian skipper Richardson. I did not know he could sing so good a song, but he had a great turn for amusements, theatrical and musical. On his last voyage, or last but one, he brought amongst his crew by design or accident some 10 or 12 of the nigger minstrel school. I suspect he did it designedly, and a very good design it was. He had minstrel entertainments all through the passage to the amusement and delight of his passengers, and he kept his minstrels in practice for some entertainments here; which, on arrival, he accordingly gave to good paying audiences. The minstrel profession was young in those days, and to people who had been here some years it was a thing of which you often read but very seldom saw. So the gay Richardson took the Grant Road Theatre for some nights and gave the first nigger entertainments Bombay had seen. The attendance at these entertainments was fashionable and well paying, for, besides Richardson's popularity, his passengers had spread the fame of the minstrels abroad, and all Bombay was delighted, although the performances were not equal to those of Dave Carson's company. So Richardson had the [illegible] of introducing a much-coveted novelty. Richardson made it pay too (he liked paying things). He gave his sailors—for they were sailors with him —Rs 200 amongst them, on which they had some sailors' sprees, and Richardson pocketed the rest —how much, he kept to himself in two ways.

> These were the times for [illegible] and gambols
> When Meadow Street was covered with rambles.

"Bell and Co." says the grammar reads queer, but that is Bell and Co.'s [illegible] for writing in the first person singular and signing Bell and Co)—"When your own journal was edited by Crawford." This is a mistake (excuse me, Mr. *Gazette* for telling *you* so.) William Crawford (of course it is he who is meant, and not William Henry Crawford or William Henry Stanley Crawford) was proprietor and editor of the *Courier*, the oldest newspaper in Bombay that I have heard of; but it was not a daily. Yours, Mr. Editor, was the first Bombay daily, as you may perhaps have heard. Excuse me again. Well, William Crawford had been years practising at our bar (he was a barrister) and had never made more than a hard living, and his newspaper did not help him;—most likely rather the reverse. He felt rather bitter that Government had never offered him any of the loaves and fishes floating about, and more than rather [illegible] that he had never asked them to do [illegible] he did [illegible] eventually got the Chief [illegible] of the Small Cause Court offered to him [illegible] on that [illegible] the poor devil of a celebrated dirzee, having just got away from six weeks on the treadmill to which he had been sentenced by Corfield, the Senior Magistrate, presented himself and complained of a suit of his having been struck on while he was undergoing hard labour in the jail. He represented to Judge Crawford that he had been a tailor in the service of Mr. [illegible]son, editor of the *Telegraph*, late Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars and then (at that time) son-in-law to Gregor Grant and friend of Mr. Corfield. His master owed him four months' wages and he absented himself one day from his work to get a summons out. The fact reached Meason, who sent him to Captain Baynes, Superintendent of Police, who sent him to Corfield, who sent him to prison. Judge Crawford told him that if he was stating the truth he had a good case. A man whom Corfield had dismissed from some petty appointment at Panwell, and who had been nursing up his enmity as only a native knows how, went to the late Dr. Bhau Dajee, and they all went to a lawyer, and the lawyer sent a brief to Mr. Westropp, who got a decree for full damages claimed, and rose from bread and cheese to a good practice, then to the bench, then to where he is now. However, I find the steam getting too much pressure, so I will rake out the fire.

I must tell you, though, that Crawford sold his *Courier* to the *Telegraph*, which then became the *Telegraph and Courier*. Crawford had nothing to do with the press after he sold the *Courier*, which was known as the old lady's paper.

Crawford was friendly to the *Gazette*, for Connon had let him see what stuff was in it. Crawford left Connon out of a plaint because he was young in the country and it might ruin him. Connon applied to be made a co-defendant, was admitted, and then bowled Crawford and his case out of Court.

TIMO.

THOUGH I possess a considerable amount of interest in the various manners and customs of this wonderful country, I confess that I do not now listen to the songs of its children with such wrapt melancholy as I used to do when I first came out to the country. At that nebulous stage of my existence I could not hear a clerk humming his love-songs without pricking up my ears and trying to find out the beauty of the air, reflecting pensively that possibly this sort of music was the kind which the sweet singers of Israel employed for their various emotional purposes. Once, a long time ago, I was very nearly losing my temper and a boot by a sudden temptation to "hang the music of the country" and rush recklessly into the consequences. I had been out until past nine o'clock one night at a bachelors' party and was attempting to fade behind my recollections of the festivities, when just as I was about to close my eyes a large gaunt cat came into my bedroom and sat upon a belt of moonlight on the floor and screamed, and wailed, and mewed bass, until I grew vexed and got up and remonstrated with a big stick against such extraordinary practices. I was in bed again, when musquitoes humming about me in scores reminded me that I had not closed the curtains. It was no use trying to pretend that I did not know them. They soon showed that they were perfectly familiar with every part of me. In their manner of buzzing and humming in that shrill metallic treble which distinguishes them, and then pouncing upon me and lancing me, they reminded me of Highlanders about to enter battle, who make a great row with the pipes, and are down upon the enemy with their bayonets before they have time to make out whether the music is heavenly or infernal. I have no hesitation in saying what kind of music the song of the musquito is. I certainly did not think it heavenly that night, or I would not have thumped first one cheek and then another, time after time, banged my forehead until I perspired, and rubbed my ankles together in the vain hope that I would kill the savage intruder. I am not a bloody man; far from it; yet the satisfaction with which I squashed a big bloated musquito on my face that night was as sweet to me as the death of a king of Dahomey ought to be to any civilized being. I was at last [illegible] to get up, strike a light, and hunt for my persecutors. This is a domestic scene [illegible] well-known to all its [illegible] description. [illegible] that walketh around the [illegible] looking like a ghost in your [illegible] ments; while you hold on [illegible] Jemima [illegible] black spot on the [illegible] indicates the presence of a [illegible] disturber of your peace—you, I say, know the scene well. And thou, bachelor, who, pyjama'd [illegible] beslippered, [illegible] with [illegible] from thy little cot, [illegible] that you will be so and so'd before you stand this infernal [illegible] any more, and thereupon [illegible] to bring you a brandy and soda [illegible] to fortify thee for the campaign of [illegible] thee [illegible]

abiding not until thy hands are red and gory with thine own blood—then, I say, Knowest thou the scene of old. Again, therefore, I repeat, there is no need for me to recount how I fought with this [illegible] in this corner, how I pinned that other one under the pillow, how I smote this miscreant on the wing, as, unlike the honey-laden bee, he tried to hum his way to another place of nutriment, or how I banged my hand through a feeble part of the curtain in my endeavour to inflict immediate death upon one of the most sanguinary of the legion of scoundrels. Suffice it to say, that when I had completed my labours, I lay me down weary and ready to sleep. Hark! what is that? Am I asleep? Is the cat back again, blending its voice with the hum of musquitos? I sat up and listened. The ramoosee who watches the bungalow was keeping himself awake by a song. Now he quavered to an unknown height; anon he dropped his voice to a dismal depth; then up again it flew with many a shrill and twist and wriggle until once more it descended to a platform of grunts and groans. Then he paused. But the strain was taken up by a ramoosee near by who watched somebody else's premises. The cat and the musquitos had spoiled me in regard to indigenous music, which, as the noise got more vigorous with scream and antiphone, I now found it really impossible to admire. I got up. I put my head out of the window. In my sternest vernacular I yelled, "choop the row!" My ramoosee's voice leaped on high again. He ceased, and then somebody else's ramoosee made *his* voice dance on the midnight air. I yelled again. All in vain. Rama's praises were quavered to the skies by the two policemen as vigorously as ever. I groaned. I went to my boot-rack, and with a deliberation which I now shudder to think of, I chose the heaviest and largest boot I could find. I walked to the window, and far down beneath me I could just see the head of the canorous watchmen. I poised the boot, aimed it, and threw it down with all my might. It barely missed him. It struck the ground with a thud just as his voice was quivering at an enormous height on the verge of a tremendous depth. No lark shot on the wing could have stopped its song more suddenly than my ramoosee did his. He went towards the boot and examined it. Then when he saw it would not bite him, he picked it up, and, recognizing it as mine from its elegance, rushed up stairs, where he met [illegible]. He told me that three or four men had broken into the house and were trying to escape with my property, but that he had tackled them, put them to flight, and saved the house—and here said he, pointing to the boot, is the proof. What could I do but return quietly to bed with my boot in my hand? But let me come to the circumstance which has now entirely estranged me from any lingering respect I may once have had for the music of the soil. Near my office a new house is being built. The floors are being prepared by female labourers. As they [illegible] up the chunam with their sticks they sing. The leader first sings a piece alone and then the others sing it over again, repeating this process time after time, while the sticks come down in time with the rhythm of the song. There was, I persuaded myself on the first day, something romantic about the wild screaming, quavering chorus, and the melancholy solos. The second day when a new leader started, and screeched out an air which her companions immediately treated in a like manner, I did not admire it so much. On the third day the process became less tolerable. On the fourth I could stand it no longer, and I swore at the whole choir of tuneful maidens, and wished their beating sticks were rattling about their ears. On the fifth I sent for a sepoy; but he could do nothing—he evidently thought the sahib had very bad taste not to like the music. I am now simply in a state bordering upon wild despair. I try to write in vain; my thoughts are put to rout by a vile army of shrieking notes; my pen keeps jigging to the beating of the chunam. I cannot get the police to protect me; the demoniacal women heed not my agonising protests; on they go, trilling, and screaming, and groaning, and moving round in a circle, thumping down their sticks like the witches in Macbeth stirring about the cauldron and singing their horrible songs. If this continues much longer, I give you warning that your "Tatler" will apply for privilege leave. What is life to him now that he no longer sees a charm in native music, nor any hope of being either useful or entertaining to his fellow men while the hateful screaming and pounding reels along the avenues of his hearing and kicks over his senses in the most drunken and remorseless manner?

SHORT SERVICE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the subject of short terms of service is being discussed, let me add a few remarks. The only reason that can be urged against it is, that a man's [illegible] Government after he has had [illegible] experience [illegible] the Civil Service, as the knowledge required for it is special to India, but this is not the case in other departments. On what principle of justice are the members of these required to serve 27 years for a pension while Small Cause Court Judges get it after 12?

F. I.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your very sensible remarks in your leader of the other day, in connection with education in Bombay, ought certainly to open the eyes of the Director of Public Instruction and the heads of educational institutions in this, as in other presidencies, as it is high time that the stand point, from which education is now-a-days viewed by the great majority of our Indian students, should not be what it is now. I think, as you do, that no comparison whatsoever should exist between education in India and education in England. Indian education is to some extent a farce. For my part, I do not see the least real good accruing either to India or to the thousands of individuals educated at great expense to the State. For instance, the mill-mania, now so wide-raging in Bombay, is totally against the principles of political economy; now, may I ask which Indian graduate, who has gone from one end of political economy to the other, has come forward and warned his countrymen of the stupidity of such projects? Of what earthly use these Indian graduates are I know not. I sincerely believe that High Schools, Colleges, and Universities, in India need great reform and require to be guided by better principles than they are now. The sole aim of the Indian student is simply to push through his studies as he best can, to obtain an University standing, which, no doubt, many seek only for certain letters to hang after their name for the world to know. It is no question that most of our Indian students are by no means actuated by sound and pure motives.

The "try their luck" affair, at the University Examinations, which you mention in your leader, is, I very much grieve to say, much resorted to of late; and the result of it is, that the educational status gets every year more and more demoralised. I know it for certain that many get through the examinations by chance; some doubt the statement, but I have facts which would go to prove what I say and would, once for all, set all doubts at rest in the matter. These students, who get in by chance, in case they join College, are a regular bore to the professors and are not fit to stay one moment in the lecture-room; or, if their educational career ceases with the matriculation, they are let loose upon the world unmatured and unsound men for the rest of their lives. Only the other day the professor of English Literature, in one of our colleges, remarked in the lecture hall, while examining English compositions, that a great portion of the students, say 25 per cent., had no more right to be in the lecture-hall than a mere cooly had. These words, coming, as they do, from an English professor of great ability and experience, at once serve to show what sort of men enter our educational institutions; very often, Indian Professors have actually to throw away pearls before swine.

In conclusion, I may say, that our Indian examinations ought to be "such as to tempt to no special preparation and effort, but such as a scholar of fair ability and proper diligence may at the end of his course come to with a quiet mind, and without a painful preparatory effort tending to relaxation and torpor as soon as the effort is over."

X.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing Refreshment after a late evening.—N.B. Caution.—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE [illegible]

CRICKET.

BOMBAY v. POONA.

THE loss of so many of last year's eleven [illegible]ray, Cameron, Boddam, Smythe, and Wand [illegible] it at one time appear very improbable that [illegible] would be able to get up an eleven to play the [illegible] match with Poona, but owing to the exertions [illegible] Hon. Secretary a fair but by no means strong [illegible] was collected to fight for the honour of Bombay on the 21st and 22nd inst. Rumours from time to time came to us from Poona of the terrible eleven that was being prepared. Scinde, Belgaum, and other parts of the Presidency were sending representative men, and the prospect of two days' "leather-hunting" made the most enthusiastic of the Bombay eleven feel rather nervous. These rumours turned out to be correct, but Bombay played pluckily and made a good game of it. The match was drawn in Poona's favour. If the rain had not come on the result might have been different. Bombay won the toss, and took first innings. Ward was the highest scorer, with 33. J. Moore being run out before he got a ball. Baker being caught without scoring. Pottinger's wicket-keeping and Stewart and the Kennedys fielding were the chief features of the Bombay 1st innings, which closed for 86 runs. Poona then took the bat, and Wyer and Ward bowled so well that their first 5 wickets fell for 20 runs. Hills and Stanley Scott got together, and were not parted until they had topped the Bombay eleven's score. Colonel Scott's 69 included some fine drives and leg hits. Poona scored 120. Bombay immediately commenced their 2nd innings, and when the stumps were drawn for the day had lost 2 wickets for 10 runs. The game was continued next morning, Baker, Tennent, and Wyer played well and steadily for their runs, and it was late in the afternoon before the last of the Bombay wickets fell, the total being 114 runs. In the second innings of Poona the first five wickets fell quickly. Hills and Kennedy made a short stand, but Kennedy being run out Harris joined Hills, and the score stood at 57 for 6 wickets, when rain stopped the play. When the ground was resumed Wyer and Moore (whose bowling was well on the spot before the rain) could not bowl with the slippery ball, and runs were made fast; and when finally put an end to the match Poona had only 6 runs to get to win. Major Hills was deservedly applauded by both friends and foes for his fine innings :—

BOMBAY.

	1st Innings		2nd Innings	
J Moore	run out	0	b Kennedy	2
W M Tennent	c Pottinger b Francis	14	b Hills	29
W B Wyer	s Pottinger b Hills	8	b Addison	24
T Ward	c Francis b Harris	33	c Scott b Addison	1
T H Moore	s Pottinger b Addison	3	c Addison b Hills	2
W A Baker	c H Kennedy b Addison	0	b Pottinger	33
Alex McHinch	h w b Francis	11	b Pottinger	4
Dr Knapp	c Harris b Addison	0	b Kennedy	0
F B Young	c White b Addison	0	c Hills b Addison	0
R J Campbell	c Hills b Addison	0	not out	0
L C Balfour	not out	[illegible]	c Hills b Addison	4
Extras		6	Extras	15
Total		[illegible]	Total	114

POONA.

	1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Lieut Stewart	b Wyer	3	c T Moore b J Moore	3
—Francis	b Ward	1	b Wyer	5
H Kennedy	b Ward	0	run out	7
Lieut Harris	c T H Moore b Ward	8	not out	10
Capt Pottinger	b Wyer	7	b Wyer	4
Major Hills	b J Moore	18	not out	33
Col Scott	s Young b Wyer	69	c Knapp b Ward	6
Capt Coker	c Baker b Wyer	0		
—Addison	h w, b J Moore	0		
Dr White	l b w b Wyer	0	b Wyer	[illegible]
Lt W Kennedy	not out	0		
Extras		4	Extras	5
Total		120	Total	75

THE POONA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the matches played recently at Poona by the members of the Poona and Bombay Golf Clubs :—

POONA MEDAL AND HANDICAP.—Played on 17th and 18th September. Two rounds of 15 holes each, conferred to members of the Poona Golf Club.

Names.	Points allowed.	Score.
*Mr W S Johnston	—	151
†Mr A Shewan	10	145
Mr J S Burn	10	145
Mr F W Francis	10	161
Colonel Francis	18	165
Colonel Harris	12	165
Colonel Walker	24	168
W H Clarke, RE	18	169
Mr R S Eaton	24	171
Baron de Larpent	40	172
Mr J Dawson	30	172
Colonel Stanley Scott	—	172
Captain Filgate	23	173

* Winner of Medal.

† Winner of Handicap after playing off tie.

POONA CUP.—Played on mornings of 21st and 22nd September. Two rounds of 15 holes each, open to members of the Royal Bombay and Poona Golf Clubs.

Names.	Points allowed.	Score.
*Mr W S Johnston, P G C	—	151
†Mr J S Burn, P G C	10	155
Mr A Shewan, P G C	10	156
Mr Ham[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Scott, P G C	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr H W Jones, R B G C	—	171
Colonel Harris, P G C	16	172
Mr F Francis, P G C	10	173
Mr A F Simpson, R B G C	32	176
Mr H [illegible], P G C	26	181
Captain Filgate, R B G C	32	185
Baron de Larpent, P G C	42	206

* Winner of Cup. † Second Prize.

BOMBAY CUP.—Played on evening of 22nd and morning of 23rd September. Two rounds of 15 holes, open to members of the Royal Bombay and Poona Golf Clubs.

Names.	Points allowed.	Scores.
*Colonel Harris	20	147
Colonel Francis	25	150
Dr Hall	8	155
Mr J S Burn	6	156
Mr H W Jones	6	157
Mr A Shewan	6	159
Colonel Walker	30	159
Mr W S Johnston	—	159
Mr H Clarke	28	160
Mr Hamilton Maxwell	14	162
Mr F W Francis	14	167
Major Harris	28	170
Mr A F Simpson	36	172

* Winner of Cup.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING—BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

THIS is only the fifth day instead of the sixth, as the weather yesterday precluded all possibility of firing, and it was unavoidably suspended; even to-day it was showery up till noon when St. Swithin condescended to stay his hand. In spite of the dull morning some very excellent firing was made, the highest points obtainable being reached several times. The 89th team carried off the cup again on Saturday (this being their second year) and, although they were tied at the first distance, nothing came near them at the 500 yards range. The Bangalore Volunteers (who, by the bye, *were permitted* to fire with the long Snider) would have made a much better score had they not been so hurried with it; as it was, they were commencing their sixth round before some of the teams had finished their third, though all commenced together; this is a very common fault with amateur soldiers, and one easily remedied. It is worthy of note that a team of 12 from the Madras Sappers and Miners made a score of 329 out of 120 shots in the inter-regimental native contest, as compared with 328 points by a European team of eight out of 112 shots; a comparison by no means discreditable to the natives; although they certainly had the advantage in the longer range, viz., 400 yards instead of 500 as fired by the European (89th) winning team. A notice was posted up to-day to the effect that the "running prize" is cancelled on account of insufficient entries; and a rumour is afloat that the "Commissioner's Prize" is not unlikely to share its fate owing to a similar paucity of competitors. This may or may not be true; as I before remarked it is a most singular proceeding to offer a prize as "open to officers of the Civil Service" and then debar Civil Servants from entering, because they happen to be volunteer officers as well; but of this more anon. One of the most miraculous escapes I have witnessed for some time occurred on Saturday last; a "Range Officer" called for a competitor's rifle to test the pull off; it was handed to him, he full cocked it, and adjusted and lifted the weight, holding the muzzle close to his head; somehow it must have been an awfully strong spring for the hammer *did not fall*; he handed it back to the competitor just as it came to his turn to fire, and on opening the breech the man's cheek blanched and he almost fainted to find a *ball cartridge* in it: in fact the rifle had been inadvertently loaded, and no one could call the escape otherwise than providential—for had the rifle been lifted hurriedly it would surely have gone off even had the "pull off" been two or three pounds overweight, which very few are. There will be several competitions published to-morrow; the following is the only one put up to-day.

THE MYSORE STAKES.—Value Rs. 400. Rupees 200 presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore; 100 Rs. by Colonel Malleson, C. S. I. with Rs. 100 added. Open to Members and Subscribers to the Association only. Entrance fee Rs. 2. Distances 200 and 500 yards. No. of shots five at each distance. Rifle class [illegible] Position any.

No.	Pts.	Names.	Pr.
1	[illegible]	Pte Collett, 89th Regiment	70
2	[illegible]	Copl. Smolley, 45th Regiment	60
3	35	Capt. Shaffs, A. D. C.	50
4	[illegible]	L. Copl. Roche, 69th Regiment	40
5	35	Copl. Davies, B. R. V.	30
6	35	S. T. M. Cooke, 89th Regiment	20
7	34	Sergt. Stubbington, 89th Regiment	20
8	34	Lieut. [illegible], B. R. V.	15
9	34	Sergt. Chapman, 45th Regiment	15
10	34	Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Greaves, 89th Regiment	15
11	34	[illegible], 45th Regiment	15
12	[illegible]	[illegible], 89th Regiment	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mr. Bell, 89th Regiment	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	Capt. Hills, 45th Regiment	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	Capt. [illegible], 89th Regiment	10

Completed firing.
11 sent off retired.

[illegible] C. P. C[illegible] behalf of [illegible] applied for an [illegible] for making a false [illegible]

ACCIDENT IN THE HA[illegible].—[illegible] Aldesha, a fireman on board [illegible] yesterday severely injured in his h[illegible] at the engine, and immediately conveyed [illegible]

AN ESCAPED ELEPHANT.—We regret to hear [illegible] elephant belonging to the Gaekwar escaped from the custody of his keeper on the 9th instant and ran wildly through the streets of Baroda, wounding nine persons, one of whom is not expected to survive.

THEFT.—One Lulloo Allum yesterday reported to the police the theft of a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 40. The informant supposes that the article was removed from his person while asleep on the previous night, at his house at Jugjeewan Kika street.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Hindoo woman who was yesterday reported to have been extricated from a well into which she had accidentally fallen, died on the afternoon of the same day at the J. J. Hospital. An inquest was held and a verdict returned that death was caused from exhaustion occasioned by fever.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—James Philpotts, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having been drunk and incapable of taking care of himself on the previous evening at Mazagon. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of one rupee.—Francis Pereira, an incurable drunkard, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a fortnight on a similar charge.

COTTON EXPORTS.—From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. Shaw Stewart, acting Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General, it appears that 43,931½ bales of cotton weighing lbs 1,94,11,652 or 24,377 3/28 candies, of the total value of Rs. 45,08,119, were shipped from the Port of Bombay to Foreign external Ports and Foreign Indian ports during the month of August last.

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—William Bishop and John Smith, able seamen of the B.S. Albania, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, by Captain A Scally, of that vessel, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on the previous day. The defendants pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a week, after which they were ordered to return to their ship.

RAINFALL IN SIND.—The mean of rainfall in June and July last in each district in Sind was as follows :—In Kurrachee inches 5·98 cents., including Kotree, Sewan, Tatta, Khetty, Meerpoor and Buttora. In Hydrabad, 3 inches 98 cents. In Thurr and Parkur, including Oomerkote, Mitti, and Nagur Parkur, 6 inches 48 cents. In Shikarpoor, including Sukkur, Rohri, Larkhana, and Mehur 5 inches 58 cents. In the Upper Sind Frontier 4 inches 92 cents.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The gentlemen of the jury who have been summoned to attend the Sessions to-day need not be present. The prisoner Hormusjee Dosabhoy, on whose account the Sessions stand adjourned, has filed an affidavit made by Dr. Yates Hunter stating that the prisoner is too ill to attend to take his trial, and that he will not be able to do so for some time to come. Under these circumstances, it is probable that the case will be traversed to the next Sessions. At any rate, it will not be tried to-day.

A MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Ruttonbai, a Parsee female, was charged by Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with having established a market for the sale of articles of human consumption, without permission from the Corporation of Bombay. The defendant pleaded ignorance of the law; but his Worship observing that such a plea was never admitted, sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and further to be fined Rs. 10 a day so long as she should after this continue to keep the market open without the necessary sanction.

SUICIDE.—An aged Parsee carpenter committed suicide on the night of Thursday last by drowning himself in a well on the Esplanade. The unfortunate man was observed standing on the main road at about 9 o'clock that night by a police sepoy, who, however, took no notice of him. A few minutes afterwards he heard a splash, and immediately raised an alarm. The deceased was soon taken out, but was then quite unconscious, and expired on his way to the hospital. His son, who is employed as a clerk in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, stated that his father, for sometime previously, had exhibited signs of eccentricity, and often expressed himself tired of life. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Hassum Meeya Abdool was charged with having stolen from the person of a child a silver ankle, of the value of Rs. 16, on the 25th instant. It appeared that the child was the niece of the prosecutor, Shaik Abdool Rayman, who stated that there was a dinner party at his house on the previous night, to which the prisoner went uninvited. His conduct during the evening was very strange and excited suspicion among the guests. At about midnight the anklet was missed and subsequently discovered in the prisoner's possession. Upon the evidence his Worship convicted and sentenced him to receive a whipping of 19 stripes.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, held at their Mill, in Girgaum, at 5-30 P.M., on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, there were present, in person and by proxies, 67 shareholders in all, representing 561 votes. Mr. Madhowjee Dhurrumsey having been voted to the chair, the advertisement calling the meeting was read, when it was resolved that, as the printed notices had been supplied through the post, to the registered shareholders, the same be taken as read. All the 12 resolutions, which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the 8th instant, were then read; and, when put to the votes, were unanimously confirmed.

A CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Kassabjee Jewraj was charged by a Mahomedan, Shaik Nunna Ramjan with enticing away his lawful wife. Mr. Eduljee, pleader, who appeared for the defence, stated that it was impossible the complainant could claim to be the lawfully married husband of the woman, as she was a Hindoo and any ceremony of marriage that might have been performed would be rendered invalid, as the woman had not previously embraced Mahomedanism. The prosecutor on the other hand alleged that he had married the woman four years ago, first inducing her to adopt his own faith. The woman, however, stated that she was the lawful wife of a Hindoo at Sholapore, whom she had married some ten years ago. The mother-in-law of the prosecutor, four years back, had prevailed upon her to desert her husband and live under the protection of the prosecutor. She had done this, but without either, as was falsely stated by the complainant, professing Mahomedanism, or marrying him. He subsequently forced her to prostitution, and generally secured the lion's share of the proceeds; so that altogether the prosecutor appeared to have no claim whatever on the woman, and his Worship accordingly discharged the defendant.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Thursday, Sept. 24	0 02		0 46
Previously registered	87 23		81 70
Grand Total	87 25		82 16

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Indus, Captain N. Stewart, R. N. R., sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Canal, with the English Mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Colonel Widdicombe, Mrs. Bla[illegible], and Lieutenant A. J. R. Van Cortlandt.

For Brindisi.—Mr. George Owen.

[illegible] of about [illegible] per share.

After much desultory [illegible] by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, [illegible] jee Nowrojee, and carried unanimously [illegible] report of the directors now read, and the [illegible] accounts for the year ending 30th April 1874 [illegible] to the shareholders, be and are hereby adopted.

It was then proposed by Mr. Kaikhusroo M[illegible] Heeramaneck, seconded by Mr. Framjee Ja[illegible] Bottleboy, and carried unanimously, "That a div[illegible] at the rate of Rs. 16 per share be declared and paid [illegible] shareholders, who stand on the register this day, on and after 1st October next."

Proposed by Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee Bottleboy, seconded by Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee H[illegible], and carried unanimously, "That Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Tapidas Varjdas be and are hereby re-elected directors of the company."

Proposed by Mr. M. R. de Quadros, seconded by Mr. Govindjee Tolseedas; and carried unanimously, "That Messrs. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottleboy and Jehangir Hormusjee be elected additional directors of the company."

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee, and carried unanimously, "That Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sethna and Jehangir Gustadjee be appointed auditors of the company for the year ending 30th April 1875, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each."

This ended the business of the ordinary general meeting. Towards the close of it, a great deal of noise and confusion prevailed. Most of the shareholders were upon their legs, and each pressed forward to submit to the directors a suggestion he had to make for the future management of the company and the curtailment of the expenses.

The meeting then resolved into an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of passing a special resolution. The notice convening the meeting having been read,

It was proposed by Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee, seconded by Mr. Choonilal Motilal, and carried unanimously, That the following words be added to Section X. of clause 98 of the company's articles of association :—

"Provided that in times of difficulty and distress owing to scarcity of rain, damages caused by exceptionally high tides, cyclones or other causes, it shall, if found necessary, be lawful for the Directors to make special advances to the Ryots, over and above the usual advances, such special advances in no case to exceed the sum of Rs. 20,000 in any one year, and to be charged to a separate account in the books of the company."

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, who acceded to the solicitations of the shareholders not to sever his connection with the company.

THE BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AN ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Thursday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Wallace and Company, the secretaries and treasurers, Mr. K. C. Maiver presided. After the annual report of the directors had been read, it was proposed by Mr. Jackson, and seconded by Mr. Nanjee Morarjee, that the report of the directors for the year ending 31st May 1874, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account, be adopted, and that the payment of Rs. 240 per share be declared payable.—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Bomanjee, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Bhyajee, that Lukmidas Kimjee, Esq., and Motiram Bhugootbhoy, Esq., who retire from the direction by rotation, be re-elected directors of the Corporation.—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Rugonath Narayen Khote, and seconded by Mr. Dhurumsey Khimjee, that Messrs. A. E. Ashley and Gungadas Kessowdas, be appointed auditors for this year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 250.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Nusserwanjee Pallonjee, and seconded by Mr. Dhunjeesha Cowasjee, that Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee should be appointed an auditor in the place of Mr. Gungadas Kessowdas, but on the proposition being put to the meeting the original proposition was carried.

Proposed by Mr. Ramchunder Succaram and seconded by Nana Govindjee that the number of directors be fixed at five under the power given by article 68 of the articles of association.—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Jackson, and seconded by Mr. Pandurang Bapoo Wurda, that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors, to Messrs. Wallace and Co., secretaries, treasurers, and managers, and to be general manager in Burmah, for their successful conduct of the business during the past year, also to the Corporation's London agents, Messrs. Wallace Brothers, for their co-operation and assistance.—Carried.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY the following short causes were heard before Sir Charles Sargent :—

JANE SEDGWICK VS. COLLEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiffs, and moved for an order from the Court for the execution of a conveyance, which the defendant Giles Brownrigg, who was ordered to execute it, had failed to execute. The suit was brought to administer the will of General Brownrigg, who died early in the present century, and was originally tried before Sir Mathew Sausse in 18[illegible], and a decree was passed declaring the complainant entitled to the property of the deceased which was in Bombay, and ordering Giles Brownrigg to execute to the complainant such deed of conveyance as the Master in Equity should direct.

The decision was appealed against but was confirmed on the 7th of February 1873.

Jane Sedgwick had died, leaving three representatives, Adam Sedgwick, Margaret Isabella, and John Berkley. Adam Sedgwick had also died, and there were now two representatives who were entitled to the property of the deceased in Bombay. Giles Brownrigg was at present in Ireland, and it was apparent from a letter which had been received from him that he did not intend to execute the conveyance, as ordered by the Court.

Mr. Latham, therefore, asked that his Lordship would, under section 33 of Act 27 of 1866, declare Giles Brownrigg a trustee, and then under sections 18 and 20 of the same Act order the Master in Equity to convey the property to the complainants which was vested in Giles Brownrigg as such trustee.

His Lordship made an order as applied for; costs to be taxed between attorney and client, and paid out of the estate.

TRICOOVERBAI VS. HURKIDAS TOOLSIDASS.

Mr. Latham appeared for Hurgovind Toolsidass and Vundrawundass Purshotundass, the trustees of [illegible] charitable property, part of which was a tank at Mahaluxmee. The trustees had recently got notice from Government that this part of the property was held on a 99 years lease, which was now expiring. They petitioned not to have the property taken from them and were told that they might renew the lease for 99 years, if they now came to the Court, offering to pay the money on receiving a renewal of the lease. The trustees had more than Rs. 20,200 in hand, and they asked to be allowed to use this money for the purchase of the lease and to raise the rest by a mortgage.

His Lordship ordered that the trustees should be at liberty to accept the offer, and that the matter should be referred to Mr. Fox to report as to the best mode of raising the necessary funds.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon'ble Messrs. Justices West and Nanabhai Haridass.)

THIS was an appeal from the decision of Mr. E. Hosking, Acting Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara, and was heard a few days ago, by which Bhau Bin Shedee and fourteen others were sentenced each to undergo imprisonment for a term of five years, after being convicted of having on or about the night of the 23rd February last, at Kadgam, in Satara District, committed the offence of rioting, causing grievous hurt to one Motiram Bin Mulchund, and attempting to destroy his house by fire. The accused persons pleaded not guilty, and all except the first prisoner pleaded [illegible]. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that, on the night in question, a number of persons assembled near the two houses of Motichund Bin Moolchand, which are opposite to one another, that some of them attempted to set fire to one of the houses, and that others of them beat Motichund and his brother Bowji with sticks, causing hurt to others also. Motichund, however, was the most injured, receiving two severe blows on his right leg below the knee, and was, owing to the attack, considerably inconvenienced during the next two months. It was further shown that the man Motiram Bin Mulchund had been the victim of several previous attacks of a similar description, which had resulted in serious damage to his property. To be better able to resist them in future he had taken into his employ a *Ramoosee* who was present at the time of the attack, but unhappily proved of small assistance towards defending either his master or his master's property. Of the fifteen prisoners originally convicted eight of their number were the petitioners in this appeal, and were successful in obtaining a mitigation of sentence from five to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

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[illegible] gree- [illegible] assignee by [illegible] to the hill between [illegible] the Company was made in [illegible] letters dated the 10th of July in that [illegible] of these letters addressed by Messrs. [illegible] Co., the secretaries and treasurers of the com[illegible] the plaintiff, the former stated the terms under [illegible] under the plaintiff would permit the re[illegible] of material from the hill, the principle of that ar[illegible] being stated to be "that mutual advantages are intended, the excavation may be proceeded with in such a manner as in the opinion of Mr. Scott (the then engineer of the company) and Mr. Taylor (the then surveyor of the plaintiff) may render the ground more convenient for building, and this being complied with no limit to be placed by you (plaintiff) in the quantity that may be removed." By the second of these letters the plaintiff accepted the terms of Messrs. Nicol and Co. By a third letter of the same date Messrs. Nicol and Co. corrected a clerical error in their former letter. Earth was removed from the hill under the arrangement contained in the letters of the 10th of July 1863, until the month of March 1864, when the agreement upon which this suit is brought was entered into. (Reads agreement.) The agreement is undated, but would seem to have been entered into between the 5th and the 12th of March 1864. No plan was annexed to the agreement, nor does any appear to have been in existence when it was signed, but it appears from the evidence that the Plan XX. was prepared in Mr. Scott's office for the purposes of the agreement, and was generally approved by Mr. Taylor on the 12th of March 1864; and the plaintiff's son, Mr. Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia, deposed that this plan was the plan delivered to the plaintiff as the plan intended to accompany the agreement, and it appears that this was the plan under which the excavation was carried on, and copies of it, save in one respect immaterial to this case, were referred to in or annexed to the agreement dated the 30th of April 1870 made between the Elphinstone Company and the Secretary of State and the subsequent conveyance between the same parties. The immediate object of the new agreement would appear from the plaintiff's correspondence to be to prevent the hill being excavated below certain levels and thus rendered unfit for building purposes. No formal agreement was ever prepared. Coorla Hill property (that is the hill lying to the east of the line of the G. I. P. R. Co., contains 62 acres. The levels marked on the Plan XX. showed three different levels denoting, according to the memoranda on the plan, the levels to which the different parts of the hill were to be excavated and also the heights of the different portions of the hill above the rail level after the removal of the earth. The first level, or terrace No. 1, and which comprised the portion coloured red on that plan (other than the building), at the date of the plan belonging to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company and now belonging to the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was stated "to be" excavated to the level of the mill platform. The 2nd level, or terrace No. 2, was to be at a level of five feet above the rail level, at the extreme northern end of this terrace, the level of the residue of the terrace to rise 1 in 150 towards the south. The lower line of this terrace is only marked in ink on the Plan XX. as far as the south-east corner of the Weaving Mill building, thence it is continued in a southerly direction in pencil. In the view I take of the case, it is not necessary for me again to refer to this. The 3rd level, or terrace No. 3, was to be at a level of [illegible] feet above the rail level at its extreme northern end and to rise 1 in 150 towards the south. The level of [illegible] of the east part of the hill beyond terrace No. 3 [illegible] to any point that should be thought desirable. Besides Coorla Hill, another small hill, not referred to in the agreement N N, but according to Mr. Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia the subject of a verbal understanding [illegible] Mr. Taylor and Mr Scott, and lying to the west [illegible] the railway and containing five acres undelineated in Plan XX., and marked "station platform level," denoting that the Elphinstone Company were at liberty to remove earth from this hill down to the level—all the earth allowed to be removed from this hill had been removed in 1868, the Elphinstone Company continued to remove earth from Coorla Hill and to pay rent under the agreement until the end of April 1870. In the year 1870, the Secretary of State, under the provisions of Act XX. of 1870, under an agreement dated the 30th of April 1870, made between the Elphinstone Company of the one part and the Secretary of State of the other part, became the purchaser of all the rights, interest, and estate of the Elphinstone Company, including their rights and interests in the Coorla Hill, and a full copy of the agreement (N N) between the plaintiff and the Elphinstone Company is set forth in the 1st schedule to that agreement. In the month of May 1870 the Coorla Hill was made over by the Elphinstone Company to the local Government at Bombay. By a conveyance dated the 27th day of June 1872, and made between the Elphinstone Company of the first part, the liquidators of that Company of the second part, and the Secretary of State in Council of the third part, all the estate and interest of the Elphinstone Company in the Coorla Hill were conveyed unto the Secretary of State to the end and intent that all the benefits and liabilities accruing to the said company under any agreement with the said Ardaseer Hormusjee may henceforth belong to and be borne by the said Secretary of State, his successors and assigns. The monthly rent payable under the agreement of March 1864 was, from the 1st of May 1870 and up to the end of the month of January 1872, paid to the plaintiff by the local Government. By a notice addressed by the Government solicitor to the plaintiff, and dated the 30th of December 1871, the plaintiff was informed that it was the intention of Government to quit and determine their tenancy of the Coorla Hill on the 31st of January 1872, and Government did accordingly vacate the hill on that day; and by a notice dated the 1st of February 1872 and addressed by Mr. Ormiston, the Chief Engineer for Government Reclamation works, to the plaintiff, the plaintiff was informed they had done so. The hill when so vacated was left in a most irregular state. The whole hill contained 62 acres. Of this a large part, and according to Mr. Ormiston 32 acres, had not been touched. Of the portion that had been worked, a few parts had been excavated to the levels of all the three terraces, while the surface levels of other excavated parts were left at various heights above the levels of terraces Nos. 2 and 3 and terminate in deep [illegible] 30 feet and upwards in depth in places, and the ridge of the hill in great part untouched rises in peaks at different elevations between the excavated portions of terraces Nos. 2 and 3; some of these peaks being as much as from 88 feet to 136 feet 6 inches above the terrace levels; moreover no roads exist to the terraces 2 and 3, and they are inaccessible. Of terrace No. 1, which comprises the whole of the [illegible] coloured [illegible] Plan XX (other than the old mill buildings) according to Mr. Arthur William Forde, the civil engineer, and the plaintiff's present surveyor 4 acres was completed at the time of his survey in July 1872, whereon the new buildings of the Dhurramsey Mill stand. The residue which Mr. Forde estimates at 3 or 3½ acres, he considers, with the exception of certain places which require to be lowered about 2 feet, has been excavated to nearly the required level, and states that subject to that exception it is fit for building land. Mr. Ormiston, on the other hand, who estimates terrace No. 1 at eight acres, states that he fixed with the plaintiff the particular part of the rail from which the levels were to be taken and worked to that level. That the whole of that terrace was carefully levelled to the level of the mill platform, and that between September and December 1868 he showed the plaintiff over that ground as well as the five acres to the west of the line, and that the plaintiff was well satisfied and did not say he wanted any more done. This difference between Mr. Forde and Mr. Ormiston is probably occasioned by the fact that no information as to the levels was given to Mr. Forde before he made his survey, and that for the purposes of his survey he was obliged to assume the mill platform to be of a certain height above the rail level. I think from Mr Ormiston's evidence, and from the fact that the plaintiff never even when in 1868 this land was offered to be made over to him, complained that it had not been properly levelled, it may be concluded that the whole of this terrace has been excavated to its proper level. As to terrace No 2, Mr. Forde, in his direct examination, stated that 350 feet at the extreme north end of this terrace required only about 2 feet to be excavated to bring it to its proper level, but that the next 830 feet of this terrace is in places only half the requisite width, one side being an unfinished cutting with an almost perpendicular side rising in some places to a height of 116 feet; and in his cross-examination, Mr. Forde stated that, subject to the removal of from 9 inches to 2 feet of earth, about three acres of this terrace would be fit for building on, if the cliff at the back were safe. On the other hand, Mr. Ormiston considers that 700 feet in length of this terrace has been finished instead of the 350 feet first numbered by Mr. Forde. Possibly this difference between these gentlemen is again occasioned by the before-mentioned differences in their level. A portion of this terrace at the back of the Dhurramsey Spinning and Weaving Co.'s Mill was sold and conveyed by the plaintiff to the Mill Company on the 26th day of October 1871, the northern end of the portion so sold closely abutted upon the high rock at the back of the mill, and the southern runs close up to and touches the rock. The Mill Company have made large additions to the premises, and the northern end of these buildings is 50 feet from the cliff, and at the southern end, close up to the cliff, and the boiler house, in which there are ten boilers, runs up to within 50 feet of the cliff. As to terrace No. 3, Mr. Forde and Mr. Ormiston particularly agreed that about 500 feet at the north end has been finished, but Mr. Forde adds that he considers no use could be made of any portions of terraces Nos. 2 and 3 for building purposes until the ridge of the hill up to about the centre of the hill (cross section 12 in Plan A B) had been removed. The five acres of land on the west side of the line have been excavated to the station platform level. Mr. Ormiston shortly summed up the work done thus:—Land finished, 24 acres; slopes of unfinished, 11 acres; and land untouched, [illegible] acres. These 24 acres consist of 5 acres on the western side of the line, 8 acres of terrace No. 1, and 11 acres of terraces Nos. 2 and 3—total 24 acres. It is not alleged that the hill was any where excavated below the levels shown in the Plan XX. I have now stated the state of the hill at the time it was vacated on the 31st of January 1872, and it was upon that state of fact that this suit is brought. The plaintiff alleging in the 2nd para. of his plaint that "in or about the month of March 1864 the plaintiff and the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, by a written memorandum of agreement, agreed that a certain hill at Coorla belonging to the plaintiff should be leased to the said company for the purpose of providing reclamation material for removal to the said company's work at Warree Bunder and elsewhere on the terms, amongst other things, that the said company should pay the plaintiff Rs. 550 per mensem for the portion of the said hill laid down as required by the said company for excavation on Mr. James Scott's plan in the said memorandum mentioned, and would build two bungalows and construct fences on and about the said hill and would alter the same in accordance with the levels [illegible] in the plan specified on the plan." [illegible] of his plaint, the plaintiff submitted [illegible] defendant was bound to yield up possession of the [illegible] the plaintiff on the condition prescribed on [illegible] in the said agreement, whereas the [illegible] was when vacated by the defendant [illegible] entirely unfit to be used for any purpose whatso- [illegible] ng [illegible] vents [illegible] hill fit [illegible] breach of [illegible] the plaintiff [illegible] defray the costs [illegible] laid down in the [illegible] into a fit state for [illegible]

[illegible] case, however, the plaintiff's [illegible] this claim for damages, which [illegible] untenable, and claimed as damages the [illegible] the present and actual value of the [illegible] value if the contract had been carried out, [illegible] the evidence of Mr. Premchund Roychund, [illegible] would amount in round numbers to Rs. 1,50,000 [illegible] lakhs, according as Mr. Ormiston's or Mr. Forde's data of the area of land finished were accepted.

The plaintiff also claimed Rs. 2,200 for the non-erection of the fencing before-mentioned, and a further sum of Rs 14,300 for rent accrued due from the 1st of February 1872 to the month of March 1874. No claim for rent was made in the plaint, and the claim was fixed upon an allegation that the agreement of March 1864 did not create a monthly tenancy, and that the tenancy was not determined by the notice of the 30th of December 1871, but that the rent continued to accrue due notwithstanding such notice. The most important questions to be decided in this suit are—whether, under the agreement (NN) the Elphinstone Company were bound (1) To excavate the hill to the levels and according to the terraces laid down in the plan, or (2) whether they were bound to excavate so as to leave the hill fit for building purposes?

These questions turn upon the construction of the agreement, and in construing it I must look at the agreement alone and cannot import into it any of the terms contained in the letters forming the prior agreement. Those portions of the agreement which are material for its construction are the statement of its objects in the commencement, that it is an agreement for the lease of Coorla Hill for the purpose of "providing reclamation material for removal to the company's works;" clause II., which provides that the company shall have the exclusive right to remove the trees, grass, or any portion of the surface or soil to the levels laid down in the annexed plan;" and clause VII., which provides "that as soon as the terraces or any of them are completed a proper road shall be made to them by the company and handed over to the plaintiff. I think the words in clause II., "the company shall have the exclusive right to remove to the levels" are permissive only and do not contain any contract whatever on the part of the Elphinstone Company to remove the earth to those levels marked in the plan, or so to excavate as to leave the hill fit for building purposes. The directions repeated in several places on the Plan XX. as to the heights of the different levels, namely "the level at this point to be 5 feet above the rail," &c., are certainly stronger than the words of clause II., but the plan was subsidiary to the agreement and was intended as a guide only for working under the agreement, and was never intended to extend or alter the agreement itself. The directions on the plan therefore cannot enlarge the terms of the agreement. Then as clause II. contains no such express contract as that I have referred to, can I imply it from any words of recital or reference in the agreement. The rule for the construction of contracts was laid down by Lord Denman in the case of Aspdin vs. Anston, 5 A. B., page 683, when after referring to cases cited in the argument he says—"It will be found in these cases that where words of recital or reference manifested a clear intention that the parties should do certain acts, the Court have from these inferred a covenant to do such acts and sustained actions of covenant for the non-performance as if the instrument had contained express covenants to perform them. But it is a manifest extension of that principle to hold that where parties have expressly covenanted to perform certain acts, they must be held to have impliedly covenanted for every act convenient or even necessary for the perfect performance of their express covenants: where parties have entered into written engagement with expressed stipulations, it is manifestly not desirable to extend them by any implications, the presumption is that having expressed some they have expressed all the conditions by which they intend to be bound under that instrument." To apply these principles to the present case, it cannot be said here that the words of the recital in the agreement manifest a clear or any intention on the part of the Elphinstone Company to remove the earth down to the level or so to excavate as to leave the land fit for building purposes. The recital states the agreement be made "for the purpose of providing reclamation material for the company's works" an object perfectly consistent with the removal of earth from the hill in any spot, and leaving it at any level, neither can any such intention be implied from clause VII. The provision therein contained for handing over the terraces when completed is likewise quite consistent with the removal of earth to any level not lower than the specified level. It provides only what shall be done in the event of the land having been excavated to a certain level and (to go beyond the rule laid down in the case I have referred to) it cannot be said here that the removal of the earth down to the levels, or to leave it fit for building, was either necessary or convenient for the object of the agreement. It appears to me that to hold that the Elphinstone Company impliedly contracted to remove the earth to the levels mentioned in the plan, or to leave it fit for building purposes would be to add by implication a most onerous stipulation to the agreement which the parties never contemplated. Although parts of the hill have been left in a most irregular state, there can be no doubt that the plaintiff has derived very considerable pecuniary benefit from the excavations, in fact if the principle of "mutual advantages" mentioned in the first letter of the 10th of July 1863 was also the governing principle of the subsequent agreement the plaintiff has had the full benefit of that principle. As I have already stated, as much as 24 acres have been levelled, and although from their situation the 11 acres on the terraces Nos. 2 and 3 may not be of great value, yet the 5 acres on the western side of the railway, the 8 acres on the terrace No. 1, and the [illegible] and it appears from the evidence, that the plaintiff sold to the Dhurramsey Spinning and Weaving Company, in December 1869, 10,000 square yards of that land at Rs. 2 a square yard, and in October 1871, 23,303 square yards more of that land for Rs. 24,551, being at the rate of 1-1-6 per square yard; and Mr Premchund Roychund stated that he had offered the plaintiff 8 annas a square yard for 100,000 square yards of the land between the railway and the mill in its present state, but that the plaintiff refused that offer and that he would give one rupee a square yard for the same land. It appears to me that the only agreement that I could imply from the contract is, that the hill should not be left in a dangerous state. In order to prove that the hill was left in a dangerous state, Nicolas Francisco Almeida, a clerk of the plaintiff, was called, and he stated that in August last year a portion of the hill sufficient to fill about 45 railway waggons came down, but the evidence of this witness is not reliable in my opinion. He did not tell the truth about the fencing, which I shall presently mention, and I think he grossly exaggerated a small slip which actually did take place. On the other hand, Mr. Ormiston states that the hill and slopes were in February 1872 in the same state as they were in April last, when he gave his evidence that they were not then in an insecure or dangerous state, and that he saw the hill after two monsoons and two large stones had fallen part of the way down the hill, and a little earth on the west and east sides, and that otherwise the hill is in the same state as when it was abandoned, and will probably last so for ever. I do not consider the borings for blasting purposes made the hill unsafe, and think Mr. Ormiston was right in saying that they did not affect the hill any more than if a pin or nail was drawn into the peak of the cliff. I think therefore that the hill was not abandoned in a dangerous state, save the vertical face of the hill at the back of the Dhurramsey Mills, which is there from 40 to 111 feet high, and which Mr. Forde and Mr. Ormiston agree is in a dangerous state. Mr. Ormiston says—"The vertical face of the hill at the back of the mill is the only part of the hill that is dangerous. I have seen the mill it is built to within 20 feet of the face of the cliff. One part of the mill is built right into the cliff. It would be very dangerous to the mill to blast the rock at the back of the mill. If the blasting were carried on to the same extent in other parts of the hill, it would destroy the mill. I have seen 20 tons of material removed at a time. The vertical face of the rock at the back of the mill is the result of our not blasting there because it would have been dangerous even to the old mill. We stop [illegible] at that vertical face. It would be financially impracticable to blast the portion of the hill immediately behind the mill as the mill now stands." Mr. Forde stated that he considered blasting that rock would not endanger the new mill building, and seemed to base his opinion upon the assumption that there was as great a space between the cliff and the new mill building as there was between the cliff and the old mill building, and that blasting went on there. But Mr. Glover, the contractor for carrying out the excavation of the hill, stated that the old mill was 250 or 300 feet from the cliff, and that very little blasting was carried on behind the old mill—that the hill was generally soft there and was dug out; and he added, there were a few spots here and there. And Mr. Isaac Alcock, the engineer of the Dhurrumsey Mill, stated that the blasting and excavating interfered with the working of the mill, and that the stones from the blasting occasionally broke through the roof and broke the machinery, and on two or three occasions fell upon the boilers, and that occasionally a hand or two was hurt, and he adds—"If blasting went on at the back of the mill premises it would injuriously affect the mill, there would be greater danger now than before. The cliff at the back of the mill is 130 feet high and runs at nearly the same height all along. That could not be blasting away without most seriously damaging the mill." And on these questions of danger to the mill, Mr. Glover added—"I would not undertake to remove the backbone at the back of the mill from 9 to 15 cross sections both inclusive in Plan A. B. on account of its vicinity to the mill. The difficulty on getting away the backbone has now increased tenfold." Upon this evidence it appears to me that the hill at the back of the Dhurramsey mill was unavoidably abandoned in a dangerous state by reason of the conduct of the plaintiff and those claiming under him—(the fact that mill buildings were erected not by the plaintiff but by his assigns does not in my opinion affect this question),—and that this is a case in which the maxim *volenti non fit injuria* applies and that the plaintiff cannot now be heard to complain that the hill has been left in a dangerous state inasmuch as that state is the consequence of the acts of himself and those claiming under him. Then as to the fencing. This fencing was intended, I think, as assumed by Mr. Forde, to keep the work people of the Elphinstone Company off the adjoining land. Almeida states that he did not see any fencing put up by the company, that if there had been any he must have seen it, on the contrary both Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Glover swear positively to the fencing, and the former states that in 1865 and 1868 he ordered repairs to be done to the fencing, and the latter that he did repairs to it and was paid for it. It is impossible that Almeida told the truth. Moreover, no proof of any damage occasioned by the want of fencing was given. This claim consequently must be disallowed. And lastly, the claim for arrears of rent. No term is mentioned in the agreement, and the rent is made payable monthly. The tenancy was therefore a monthly tenancy only and was properly determined by the notice to quit on the 30th December 1871, and the rent ceased to be payable on the 31st of January 1872, up to which time it was paid. This claim also, therefore, cannot be sustained. Had it been otherwise I think the claim could not have been sustained in this suit, which is one of damages only for the breach of the agreement. Finding on the issues—I find the first issue in the negative and for defendant; the 2nd issue in the affirmative and for the plaintiff; on the 3rd issue my finding is that the Elphinstone Company were at liberty to remove earth from the hill down to the levels marked in the Plan XX, but were not bound to excavate these levels, or to leave the hill fit for building purposes; on the 4th and 5th issues I find in the affirmative and for defendant; and on the 6th issue that the performance of the agreement in that issue mentioned has been in part rendered impossible by the acts of the plaintiff, and I dismiss the suit with costs.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—A very important crisis with Children is Cutting the Teeth. There is no doubt much illness could be alleviated by the *external* application to the Gums of Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.—Agents Treacher & Co., Bombay.

DIAN NEWS.

[illegible] CARPENTER.—Nature sharpens one sense [illegible] ther is defective. A blind man in Shoolay [illegible] livelihood by carpentry, and the work he [illegible] is said to be decidedly *superior* to the work [illegible] ned by men blessed with their eyes.—*Bangalore* [illegible] *tator.*

MADRAS MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 12th to the 18th instant, 3 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 205 Hindoos, and 34 Mahomedans died, a total of 246 persons; the average of the corresponding weeks for the 10 previous years being 252 persons. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from smallpox, 29 from fever, 22 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 173 from "other diseases."

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.—We hear that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to promote Baboo Prasanna Kumara Sarbadhikari, Principal of the Government Sanskrit College (now getting Rs. 300 per mensem), to the Graded Educational Service in the Fourth Grade on Rs. 500 per mensem.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 12th of September there were 217 deaths registered in Calcutta, being 18 less than in the previous week. The death-rate was 24·96 per 1,000 per annum. There were one death from small-pox, 4 from cholera, 21 from diarrhœa, 23 from dysentery, 71 from fevers, and 92 from other causes. The deaths are thus classified: 9 Christians, 151 Hindus, 54 Muhammadans.

CALCUTTA JETTY CHARGES.—We are glad to hear that the Port Commissioners have at length had the good sense to so far reduce the jetty charges as to render practicable the shipment of goods. As long as the jetty charges were in excess of the cargo boat rates, they were practically useless as export agents, and remained unemployed. Now they promise to prove an immense boon to shippers, and source of profit to the Commissioners.—*Indian Daily News.*

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—On the 16th instant roof of a house in the Pettah fell in on 4 of its occupants, 3 children and an old woman, killed them on the spot. The corpses were literally crushed. It is rumoured that since the date above mentioned several deaths have occurred in the Pettah by the collapse of houses. Never were the monsoons attended with the loss of so many human lives, but after all perhaps the blame is more attributable to the people themselves for their carelessness in trusting themselves under the ponderous mudroofs of such mantraps.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE Rail from Pothanore to Mettapollium we notice has cost nearly sixteen lacs of Rupees. What the traffic returns are we have no opportunity of knowing. Judging from the capacity of the goods sheds at Mettapollium, we should say they are nothing considerable. The branch from Jollarpet to Bangalore, we have heard it said, pays the best on the South-West line. The climate of Bangalore is improving, due probably to the increase of vegetation. Supposing that our next Governor, like Lord Napier, should dislike the cold of the Neilgherries, the branch to Mettapollium, we fear, will yield a worse return than it does now. It is remarkable that more than one Madras Governor has disliked Ootacamund. Lord Elphinstone, "fast" as he was, preferred Kaity. Lord Napier had apparently no choice. Lord Hobart sets his heart upon Coonoor.—*Neigherry Courier.*

CEMENT EXPERIMENTS IN THE GODAVERY DISTRICT.—The Madras Government are glad to find that since the end of 1873, considerable progress has been made with the experiments for ascertaining the best way of turning the properties of the limestones available for use on the Delta works to account. It is hoped that the investigations will shortly be completed, and that then the manufacture of cement and concrete blocks will be carried on successfully, and at a cost which will make their use economical as well as highly advantageous. It is observed with satisfaction that the result of the experiments is likely to be the determination of a mixture yielding cements of very considerable strength, and possessing the qualities necessary to render them suitable to the Delta works. The Government are gratified to learn that Colonel Brownlow interested himself in the subject when he visited the Godavery, and that he has obtained for the District Engineer information which must be of very considerable value.

THE SEPARATION OF THE SEXES IN ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH.—The effect of the order lately passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council with regard to the Rev. Mr. Wynch's arrangement of the seats in St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, by which he divided the whole place into centre nave and two distinct aisles, north and south, and reserved the centre nave, the north side exclusively for women and the south side for men, was distinctly seen at the service held last Sunday evening, when a great many of the permanent members of the congregation took their seats in the centre nave without respect to Mr. Wynch's arrangement for the division of the sexes. This disregard, on the part of the congregation, for his request, that "the centre nave would be used, the north side exclusively for women, and the south side for men," must have greatly surprised the Rev. Mr. Wynch, who, in his letter of explanation, regarding the arrangement, to the Lord Bishop, observed as follows:—"I am thankful to say, my Lord, that, with the exception of Mr. Mills, Lay Trustee, and three others, the congregation have nobly responded to my appeal."—*Madras Times.*

JOINT NOTES.—On the subject of joint and several promissory notes, the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court have, from time to time, given such conflicting [illegible] well exclaim, "[illegible] when Judges disagree." But the decision of the First Judge, delivered last week in the case of Gomes *vs.* W. Wire and J. Wire, was so clear and definite, that it may be considered a correct criterion to go by in future cases. The first defendant being absent, the second urged that he was only *security.* On this, the Judge rather sharply enquired why then he did not sign as such. He next pleaded no consideration, having received no part of the loan. The Judge cut him short again by saying that *cash* was not always a necessary consideration—the *relationship* between them as brothers was sufficient consideration. The defendant then stated that the plaintiff had received interest in advance, and given time to the first defendant, the principal. The Judge then very positively laid down the following law:—That taking interest from one was taking interest from both, and giving time to one was giving time to both, both being principals on the note. Although there were pleaders on both sides, they had very little to do, the Judge having brought the matter to a summary issue, based obviously on the authority of the law, bearing distinctly on this point, that no oral evidence shall be allowed to contradict the terms of a written document. The case was decreed against both the defendants. This verdict will doubtless have an important bearing on the final decision of the First Judge, which is to be delivered next Saturday in the case of Gomes *vs.* Goode.

BREAK OF GAUGE ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

[Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London, 20th November 1873.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. In my Despatch of the 27th March 1873, I stated that "nothing, in my opinion, short of very weighty considerations of political necessity would justify such a large increase of cost on the subsidiary frontier lines as that which you report would be involved in a departure from the decision of Lord Mayo's Government on the gauge of those lines;" and I added that "short of such considerations, and on any mere balance of arguments less grave in character, I should be reluctant to reverse a decision which has not only been deliberately made, but has been already, to a large extent, acted upon, and any departure from which must involve such considerable sacrifices to the revenues of India.

2. I have now received and considered your Despatch of 19th July 1873, the result being that you estimate the increased cost of the standard gauge at £1,232,480, if the line is stopped at Rawulpindee, and at £1,500,000, if it is carried on to Peshawur. At the same time your Excellency recommends its adoption.

3. This recommendation is dissented from by two members of your Council; by the Finance Member, Sir R. Temple, and by Mr. Ellis.

4. Your Despatch, along with the dissents of these members of your Government, encloses three principal Papers: (1) a Report by Mr. Molesworth, your Consulting Engineer; (2) a Note by Colonel Dickens, Secretary to your Government in the Public Works Department; and (3) a Memorandum by Colonel Roberts, Officiating Quartermaster General, on the question under consideration as affecting the transport of troops.

5. Colonel Roberts paints a very alarming picture of the possible consequences of a "break of gauge," in certain supposed emergencies of military communications. This picture assumes that no arrangements are made to prevent it, and many other conditions which, it is obvious, may easily be avoided. Of this picture, Mr. Molesworth says that "it should of course never be realised in practice;" and I observe that you carefully guard yourself against being supposed to accept it, by saying that "in some particulars it may be liable to modification."

6. How extensive this modification would require to be, is sufficiently proved by the two Papers (one by General Strachey, and the other by Major Williams), which I forward to your Excellency, and which have both been drawn up by my desire.

7. Mr. Molesworth's Report is a very able and careful analysis of the question. I find the following among the conclusions to which he comes:—

That the capacity of the metre gauge stock is sufficient for all purposes of railway transport.

That the carriages and waggons on the metre gauge railway are nearly equal in capacity to the ordinary stock of an English railway.

That the rolling stock of the metre gauge will be perfectly safe at a speed twice as great as that proposed for the State railways of India.

That the metre gauge is sufficient for all commercial and military purposes.

8. I find that Colonel Dickens agrees in these conclusions with Mr. Molesworth, and considers that "he has conclusively shown that the metre [illegible] sufficiently meet the requirements of any tra[illegible] likely to have [illegible]

9. These results are in harmony with the calculations on which the narrow gauge was originally adopted by the Government of Lord Mayo, calculations which had special reference to the room afforded by the carriages for a given number of passengers, with a given amount of space, and for the conveyance of gun carriages of the heaviest artillery.

10. I observe, with much satisfaction, that your Excellency adheres to the opinion expressed by the Government of India in their Despatch, No. 28, of the 22nd March 1869, namely that the economy which will result from the adoption of a narrow gauge, in the case of a large proportion of the contemplated railways in India, overweighs the disadvantages which accompany a break of gauge; and that, although it may be expedient to adopt the 5 ft. 6 in gauge on a few of those lines, new railways in India should, for economical reasons, be generally constructed with the narrow gauge; and you add that your opinion in this respect has been confirmed, both by the satisfactory report which you have received of the experimental working of the State railway between Delhi and Rewaree, and by the general conclusions at which Mr. Molesworth has arrived, after a careful comparison of the relative advantages of the broad and narrow gauge.

11. It appears, therefore, that your Government and its professional advisers are satisfied of the complete sufficiency of the narrow gauge, considered in itself, for all purposes, both Civil and Military.

12. It appears, further, that the only objection to adhering to the decision of the Government of Lord Mayo, as applied to the particular lines in question, are, first, the inconvenience which may result from the occasional necessity of transferring troops and military stores from one set of conveyances to another; and, secondly, the inconvenience which may arise from a supposed limitation of rolling stock.

13. It sounds, no doubt, as if it would be of great advantage, in an extreme case, to be able to use the rolling stock of the 5,500 miles of railway already constructed on the standard gauge in India, and this advantage has been frequently referred to in discussions on the subject. But it is to be remembered that no more than a certain amount, and that a comparatively limited amount, of rolling stock can possibly be made available on any railway with only a single line of rails. For complete military efficiency, that is, for the most perfect facilities in the movement of armies, and for the possibility of utilising any large amount of the rolling stock of the rest of India, a double line of rails would be indispensable. No proposition, however, is before me for the adoption of such a line. Its immense and unquestionable advantages are sacrificed on the ground of expense. I have seen no evidence to convince me that the system of narrow gauge lines, as proposed by Lord Mayo, would not afford quite as much rolling stock as could be possibly used with any advantage on a single line of railway.

14. As regards the remaining objection, I do not for a moment doubt that there is some inconvenience in the mere transfer of troops and stores from one train to another, although Mr. Molesworth has indicated, and General Strachey has more clearly described, some of the very simple arrangements by which this inconvenience may be reduced to a minimum. The question remains whether this inconvenience so reduced, is worth the cost at which it is to be removed.

15. The arrangements for the transfer of troops and military stores from one set of carriages to another cannot, after all, be more difficult than those for the first starting of a military force upon a railway line, and the difficulty will be greatly less than that attending the interruption to the march of an army by an unbridged river. Yet your Excellency proposes to stop the line at Rawul Pindee, partly, no doubt, to avoid the bridging of the Indus at Attock, and no extension of railways can be contemplated which will obviate the frequent occurrence of this much more formidable obstruction in the country of "The Five Rivers."

16. For the reasons stated in my Despatch of 27th of March last, and especially in paras. 23 and 30, it appears to me the military inconveniences of a new and cheaper system of railways commencing at Lahore, in advance of which a great portion of our army is always stationed, would be exceptionally small; and Her Majesty's Government are decidedly of opinion that the extra expenditure of nearly a million and a quarter, or of a million and a half if the line is carried to its original destination, would not be justified in order to avoid them.

17. Your Excellency has indeed furnished me with a forecast of expenditure on railways, which holds out the hope that a further outlay of nearly 16 millions will result in no addition to the heavy loss now accruing on Indian lines. I have no doubt that this forecast has been carefully prepared, and is as much to be relied upon as such forecasts can ever be. But we have had such estimates before. Five years ago we were led to expect a yearly decreasing burden. The result has been a steady growth of that burden, until it has assumed very formidable dimensions, and it cannot be doubted that the line now in question is less likely than most others to yield any adequate return upon its cost.

18. At a moment when the danger of famine has arisen in Bengal, from the deficiency of a single rainy season, and when even the possibility of so terrible a calamity must impress upon us the primary value and necessity of works, which it is difficult to overtake, for the storage and distribution of water, I cannot but regard with insuperable objection the expenditure of such a sum as a million and a quarter for the avoiding of a mere military inconvenience.

19. As, however, your Excellency and your military advisers attach to that inconvenience so much importance, and as your consulting engineer advises you that this inconvenience can be avoided with safety, at a sacrifice less by one half than the sacrifice attaching to the proposal as it now stands, I shall not overrule your Excellency should you, after consideration of this Despatch and of the Papers which accompany it, be still unwilling to carry into effect the decision of Lord Mayo's Government; and should you determine rather to adopt the alternative which I have now referred to, that is, of constructing the Indus Valley and the Punjab lines of railway on the standard gauge with a 45 lb. rail. This is the weight of rail which your consulting engineer reports to be in itself the best suited for the traffic, and [illegible] the narrow gauge line is estimated by that officer at about 760,000*l.*

20. It is not without the greatest reluctance that I shall see any further extension of the exceptionally broad gauge, which was adopted in India, when very sanguine expectations were naturally entertained, but which experience has proved to be needlessly cumbrous and expensive for the traffic of the country. I should greatly prefer the other alternative, which is evidently regarded with favour, on its own merits, by Mr. Molesworth, namely, that of making the new narrow gauge system still more extensive and still more connected. But, although both calculation and experience have satisfied your Excellency and your professional advisers of the complete efficiency and sufficiency of the narrow gauge in itself, this conviction is not yet so generally accepted as to justify such a measure at the present time, and I agree with your Excellency that it is not practically in question.

21. I agree also with your Excellency in thinking that the Trunk Road should not be occupied by the line of railway. No railway on any gauge, and certainly no railway with a single line, can transport whole armies, with their stores, baggage, and followers. The road must be left free for the movement of troops, with the railway as an auxiliary, and not as a substitute.—I have, &c.

ARGYLL.

Government of India.—Public Works Department—State Railways.

To His Grace the Right Honourable the Duke of Argyll, K.T., Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, 16th January 1874.

My Lord Duke,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Despatch, No. 177 R, of the [illegible]th November last, on the subject of the gauge of the [illegible] Valley and Punjab Northern Railways, in which we are informed that the military inconveniences of [illegible] new and cheaper system of railways commencing at Lahore appear to your Grace to be exceptionally small, and that the extra expenditure required in order to carry out our recommendation, that the standard gauge, with 60-lb. rails, should be adopted for those lines, would not be justified in order to avoid those inconveniences.

2. Your Grace says, in conclusion, that if we are "still unwilling to carry into effect the decision of Lord Mayo's Government, and should determine rather to adopt the alternative of constructing the Indus Valley and the Punjab Lines of Railway on the standard gauge with a 45 lb. rail," our recommendation will not be overruled.

3. Before expressing our opinion upon this alternative, we wish to observe that we have had no desire to review the decision upon the gauge of the railways in question, which was arrived at in 1871, when the Earl of Mayo filled the office of Viceroy. We looked upon the question as settled until the end of 1872, when your Grace transmitted for our consideration certain estimates, in which Mr. Lee Smith endeavoured to prove that the lines could be constructed on the standard gauge as economically as upon the narrow gauge.

4. The terms of that Despatch led us at first to suppose that your Grace wished us to express our opinion upon the comparative merits of the two gauges for those lines, but we were so anxious to avoid re-opening that question, unless expressly desired so to do, that we consulted your Grace by telegraph; and, on being informed that our opinion was only required upon Mr. Lee Smith's estimates, we replied to the Despatch accordingly, and avoided any reference to the merits of the question.

5. On the 27th March last, your Grace informed us, that, in consequence of a discussion which had taken place in Parliament, our opinion was requested on the merits of the question; and it then became our duty to consider the subject in the light of that discussion irrespective of the previous decision, and to submit our conclusions for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

6. It will, therefore, we trust appear to your Grace that this question was not re-opened at our instance.

7. We desire, moreover, to observe that the 11th paragraph of your Grace's Despatch now under reply, in which it is said that we "are satisfied of the complete sufficiency of the narrow gauge, considered in itself, for all purposes, both civil and military," does not altogether convey the opinion which we intended to express with regard to the narrow gauge lines. We expressed our opinion that it was not expedient to interfere with the decision to adopt the narrow gauge system for the State railways now in progress and contemplated, with the exception of the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Lines; and that we believed, moreover, so far as we could judge from the limited experience we possessed of the narrow gauge, that it would be found to answer sufficiently the objects in view when the new railways were authorised; but we did not mean to pronounce it to be completely sufficient for all purposes, both civil and military, and, indeed, it has never been looked upon throughout the whole discussion connected with this subject, as intrinsically equal to the standard gauge.

8. After these preliminary observations, we proceed to reply to the question which your Grace has put to us, and, in doing so, we feel ourselves placed in a position of considerable difficulty. The class of railway which we recommended has not been approved, and an alternative, which did not commend itself to our judgment, is suggested, if we should not be satisfied from the perusal of your Grace's Despatch, and of its enclosures, that the arguments used in favour of the narrow gauge ought to be accepted as conclusive.

9. We regret that we are still unable to agree with the conclusion at which your Grace has arrived upon this subject. We attach greater importance than your Grace to rendering the lines under consideration, and especially the Indus Valley Line, as completely efficient for military and other purposes as the guaranteed lines with which they are connected, and to the avoidance of a break of gauge. The question, therefore, as it presented itself to us, was simply whether the advantage of maintaining an uniform gauge was or was not worth an additional charge of about 60,000*l.* a year upon the revenues of India.

10. Coming then to the alternative which your Grace has suggested, namely, the construction of the two lines upon the broad gauge with a 45-lb. rail, we fear that it would not fully secure the objects we had in view, and, moreover, that its adoption would involve some questions of difficulty and doubt. It was for these reasons that we did not recommend this alternative in our reply to the reference which was made to us.

11. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who is absent from Calcutta, has requested us to convey to your Grace his decided preference for the broad gauge with a 45-lb. rail to the narrow gauge. His Excellency considers that the lighter rails might hereafter be replaced by 60-lb. rails; and undoubtedly in this manner our object would eventually be accomplished.

12. We feel ourselves debarred, however, from recommending the 45-lb. rail on this ground; we should have to recommend also that the bridges and other works should be so designed as to be of sufficient strength for the ultimate change to a 60-lb. rail, and we feel that any such proposal would virtually be a renewal of our original recommendation.

13. Looking then at the broad gauge with a 45-lb. rail as a permanent arrangement, we are not satisfied that it will secure a thoroughly efficient railway. There must necessarily be the disadvantage of the line not being able to carry the ordinary broad gauge engines in time of pressure, and we have not sufficient evidence before us to warrant us in expressing a decided opinion that the 45-lb. rail would stand a heavy traffic. We, therefore, hesitate to take the responsibility of adopting a proposal of the success of which we cannot feel secure.

14. We desire, however, to place the matter fully before your Grace in its present aspect, in order that the final decision of Her Majesty's Government may no longer be postponed. This aspect differs from that in which it has been formerly presented to us, on account of the further provision, which has been received from home during the progress of the discussion, of materials for the narrow gauge lines, and particularly for the construction of the bridges adapted to the narrow gauge on the Punjab Northern Line.

15. The foundations of the large bridges are so far advanced that they will be finished in April or May next; the greater portion of the girders have arrived, and the whole will probably be received by September. Our officers, therefore, expect to be able to begin laying the girders in October. Any alteration in the construction of the bridges to adapt them to the broad gauge would cause a very considerable delay.

16. Apart from the bridges, a calculation made in our Public Works Secretariat, shows that no extra cost would be incurred by completing the Punjab Northern Railway at once on the narrow gauge, laying the line on the Trunk Road as originally proposed, and afterwards making the alteration for the purpose of diverting it from the Trunk Road as sanctioned by your Grace; and this calculation would hold good on whatever gauge the line may ultimately be constructed.

17. Under these circumstances, whatever the decision may be upon the question of gauge, it appears to us to be desirable that the Punjab Northern Line between the bridges should be proceeded with at once on the narrow gauge, as suggested in the preceding paragraph, as a temporary arrangement.

18. If Her Majesty's Government should finally decide upon the narrow gauge for the Punjab Northern Line, we would still strongly urge the expediency of completing the Indus Valley Line upon the standard gauge with the 60-lb. rails.

19. The Indus Valley Line would, in our opinion, in the event of operations beyond the Indus, be of greater strategical importance than the shorter line towards Peshawur, on account of the position of the Bolan Pass, and as the line gives lateral communication along a large extent of the frontier. Moreover, we have always regarded this line as a part of the Trunk Railway system of India connecting Calcutta with Bombay and Kurrachee. Even for such contingencies as the present extraordinary movements of grain towards the famine stricken districts of Behar, there is great value in the command of the large resources of rolling stock which are secured by an uniform gauge reaching over a large extent of railway; and it is not easy to foretell the future demands upon a line which has for its terminus the Port of Kurrachee, which has lately been greatly improved at a very considerable expense.

20. The Punjab Northern Line would then be a valuable auxiliary for the movement of infantry and stores from Lahore to the Indus, while the main dependence for the movement of the cavalry and artillery of an army would be the Grand Trunk Road, which, under your Grace's instructions, will not be interfered with by the railway, and which will be rendered far more efficient for military proposes by the completion of the bridges than it is at present.

21. We have ventured to make this suggestion, because the cost of completing the Indus Valley Line upon the standard gauge with the 60-lb. rail is estimated to be considerably less than the expense (760,000*l.*), which your Grace does not object to incur if both lines were to be constructed on the broad gauge with the 45-lb. rail.

22. We are far from being disposed to disregard the economical view of questions relating to Public Works, as we have shown in our proceedings during the past year: but we look upon this line not as an isolated work, but as the remaining link in a great system of railway communication commenced by Lord Dalhousie, upon which nearly 100 millions have already been spent, and we, therefore, consider the additional cost involved to be small in comparison with the importance of the object in view.

23. A memorandum prepared by our Secretary in the Public Works Department is enclosed, explaining the present condition of the case in greater detail.

24. Our honourable colleagues Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Ellis, [illegible] the opinions recorded in their Minutes which accompanied our former Despatch, and Mr. Hobhouse, who was unable to attend when the question was before discussed, is inclined to take the same view.

25. [illegible] early settlement of the gauge of these railways, [illegible] more especially of the Punjab Northern, is a matter of urgent importance, we have not considered it desirable, before replying to your Grace's Despatch, to wait for the arrival of Lord Napier of Magdala at the Presidency, or for the return of Mr. Molesworth, who is now inspecting the proposed line of railway in Burmah.

26. We feel it necessary not to leave altogether without notice the tone of some parts of the memorandum written by Major General Strachey, which your Grace has enclosed for our consideration. That memorandum was without doubt mainly intended as a comment on the Report prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Roberts. It may have been written more as a confidential memorandum for the use of your Grace than for our perusal. As, however, it has been sent to us, we beg to observe that there are remarks in it which advert to the opinions of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in terms which, we venture to think, are hardly consistent with the position which Major General Strachey holds.—We have, &c.

(Signed)
NORTHBROOK.
R. TEMPLE.
P. H. ELLIS.
H. W. NORMAN.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.

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Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c, to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at
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ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.
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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

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WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

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Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
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INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £253,542 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,590), £830,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively .... } Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.
Policies issued........ 549
Amount Assured......Rs. 37,30,000
Annual Premium Income .... ,, 2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investments, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments, the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

[illegible] WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PA[illegible] BY 5, [illegible]

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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Established 1843.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
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DIRECTORS.
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Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
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SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (1 and 15 Vict., Cap. XCI.), empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the [illegible] use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables, and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they wi[illegible] the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring [illegible] in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, a[illegible] same time a surviving family be protected in the eve[illegible] mature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES [illegible] MIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected fo[illegible] term of life, the annual premia for which cease [illegible] number of years.

FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether [illegible] non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical [illegible]
Premium may be paid annually, half yea[illegible] monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON [illegible]
Bombay [illegible]

INSURANC[illegible]

THE STANDARD LIF[illegible] COMPANY.—Esta[illegible]
With which is [illegible]
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASS[illegible]

COLONIAL AND FORE[illegible]
An Amalgamation having been for[illegible] LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY [illegible] ASSURANCE COMPANY, the bus[illegible] will henceforth be conducted under [illegible]
THE STANDARD LIFE AS[illegible]
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of [illegible] upwards of £710,428, and the A[illegible] upwards of £4,254,648 sterling. [illegible] during the past year amounted t[illegible] sterling, the corresponding Premi[illegible] annum.
MODERATE RATES charged fo[illegible] India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES [illegible] British Colonies, where every fa[illegible] transaction of business, and where [illegible] Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premi[illegible] their temperate climate, without M[illegible]
PROFITS divided every five years [illegible]
The New Colonial and Foreign [illegible] plication at the Chief Offices of the [illegible] home or abroad.
WILL. T[illegible]

[illegible] CLUN[illegible]
Co[illegible]

BOMBAY [illegible]
F. W. Robertson, Esq., (Orien[illegible]
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Gra[illegible]
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. [illegible]
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The Lon[illegible]
MEDICAL AD[illegible]
DR. JOHN MA[illegible]
AGENTS AT [illegible]
THE LONDON, ASIATIC [illegible] COMPANY ([illegible]

ROYAL INSURAN[illegible]
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 [illegible]
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEE[illegible]
The "Royal" has never amalgam[illegible] and the liability of its Shareholders [illegible]
FIRE BR[illegible]
Fire Premiums for 18[illegible]
Do. 18[illegible]
Do. 1872[illegible]
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and [illegible] BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continu[illegible] Company through their Agent[illegible] Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, in[illegible] sured on very favourable terms, co[illegible]
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds [illegible]
The Undersigned, under instructions [illegible] prepared to receive Proposals for Life [illegible] Company from Residents in India, and [illegible] every information regarding Rates of [illegible] Profits, &c., to intending applicants fo[illegible]

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. [illegible]

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	38 7	30 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	41 6	32 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	44 10	35 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	48 6	39 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to Eur[illegible] date at which the assured leaves eith[illegible] for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MI[illegible] & C[illegible]
Agents, [illegible]
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR BOTH FIRE AND [illegible]
AUTHORISED CAPIT[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPIT[illegible]
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARD[illegible]
CHRISTOPHER BU[illegible]
EDWARD HEATH, [illegible]
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMAS, [illegible]
In point of security the Queen's [illegible] Rates of Premium will be found as [illegible] first-class Offices, and the undersigned [illegible] accept risks on even more favorable terms [illegible]
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured [illegible]
Settlements made with the utmost dispatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducements [illegible] The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses [illegible] the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium [illegible]
Ditto Second ditto [illegible]
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Co[illegible] with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, [illegible] culars regarding which will be supplied on application, [illegible]
LAWRENCE & Co.
[illegible]

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BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of books, and is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. [illegible] Circular Saws and various-sized [illegible] quarter of an inch.

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PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
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F[illegible] R[illegible]
On the 27th June [illegible]
[illegible]